

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

A TRIP TO THE NEW-YORK MARKETS.

THERE are some entertainments in New-York City not set down in the "bills," which afford quite as much instruction and amusement, as either the theatricals or negro-minstrels. We allude more especially to the New-York markets, to which, as a member of the Press, we chance to have a free ticket, and of which we furnish a weekly account.

The New-York Washington Produce Market is the greatest place for a commingling of men, women and children, fish, flesh and fowl, horse-carts and vegetables in the known civilized world. If any man would like to see all kinds of human nature in its native, original state, couched under every form of nobility, mediocrity and meanness, made up of every tribe, kindred, nation and tongue, and brought together under the most compact, peculiar, and promiscuous circumstances, he can here very easily gratify his curiosity. But, first, let no seeker after "ripe and real" amusement, array himself in gay or costly apparel, lest he spend two-thirds of the time in rubbing off the mud and rebrushing his beaver; rather let him assume a slouched hat, cow-hide boots and corduroys, wherein he can meet abuse with calm indifference. We speak from experience. When we entered on our professional career, as a private citizen occupying an elevated position, we donned a hat and coat of high pretensions; but on our first trip we were run into by a butcher's boy, with a quarter of beef, which gave us the appearance of a tallow chandler; our new "fall style," for which we had recently paid \$4 50, in current coin, was unluckily knocked off by coming in collision with a dead hog, and after running a gauntlet of some ninety-five pair of old boots, at length brought up in the rear of a barrel of shad. We picked up the hat with an involuntary sigh, and began smoothing it over with our pocket handkerchief, but alas! it was ruined and undone; it soon "fell from its high eminence," and its place was succeeded by another of a style and character which defies the abuse of all the boots in creation.

Well! having first properly equipped him-

self, the individual is then prepared to inspect human nature and the eatables—to say nothing of the horse-carts, which a man will be likely to take notice of, after having been run over three or four times. And, first, of human nature: Here are swaggering Americans, bullying Irishmen, gabbling Frenchmen, jabbering Dutchmen, swearing cartmen, jolly butcher boys, ragged beggar boys, dirty negro boys, together with every size, shape, and complexion of the opposite sex, which is possible within the conditions of human nature. And, second, of the eatables: There are beef, pork, mutton, venison, potatoes, onions, squashes, cabbages, chickens, geese, turkeys, ducks, cranberries, apples, peaches, plums, clams, crabs, muscles, oysters, eels, trout, pike, pickerel, smelt, halibut, lobsters, suckers, blue-fish, black-fish, flat-fish, cat-fish, dog-fish, cod-fish, live-and-dead-fish, together with pea-nuts, mud-turtles, and bull-frog's hind legs; all of which are respectively hung up, strung up, cut up, piled up, boxed up, barreled up, done up, served up, and put up for sale to any man who is willing to pay down the money and be swindled out of a half cent in the change. Of course we do not mention all the varieties, for this would cause a further rise in the price of paper; but here you can find them, each separate and distinct article, including every thing that is delightful to the eye and agreeable to the taste, and some things which are not so agreeable—as, for instance, spoiled poultry and rancid butter. And here one can wander through a labyrinth of provisions until he is almost bewildered and lost, and needs a string to find his way out. But he does find his way out at last, as we propose to do now, and transfer ourselves to a scene of live stock in the New-York Cattle Market.

Well, here are two thousand head of beeves, of the various Durham, Devon, and "Scalliwag" breeds, all alive and poking each other. We enter a yard where the mud reminds one of the alluvial deposits of the river Nile, or the still muddier banks of the fabulous Styx. Here are forty-five head of beef cattle, including a few nice bullocks, some old oxen, several stags, a dozen heifers, and as many farrow cows; some of which appear to have been corn-fed, others, grass-fed, a part half-fed, and most un-fed, unless on an allowance of corn-stalks and bog-hay. We plant ourselves in the midst and begin to take notes: "Forty-five head of Kentucky cattle, sold by G. Toffey; 'ordinary quality'—Here we place our hand on

the rump of a bullock to ascertain his flesh, whereupon he very unkindly throws back his hind leg, and gives us a kick *a priori*, but we quietly rub off the mud and continue. "A medium lot; weight about six hundred pounds"—just then an uneasy beast gives his neighbor a poke under the ribs, which latter bellows, gives a jump, throws the mud all over us, crowds us against the fence, and goes whisking his tale around the yard. We survey the beast, then ourselves, then the beast again; but he is gone, and we have nothing to do but to open the gate, and prepare for an other "item." And so, having gone through all the yards, surveyed two thousand beeves, and waded through two acres of mud, we quietly pocket our notes, button our coat, and leave for the printer, who is only waiting to "set up" the items before the *Agriculturist* is put to press, and on the way to our readers by the earliest mail.

WASHING DISHES.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

"As if a lady who writes books and articles for the papers, knew any thing about washing dishes!" This is what some of my readers will exclaim, thinking they are a great deal wiser than I. Well, I doubt not a great many of them are, yet it is very seldom that I find, among servants, one who knows how to wash dishes; and I think servants would oftener understand if those who employ them understood how to teach them.

I certainly ought to know something about it, for until I began to write books, my principal business was—to wash dishes! I began when I was so short that I had to stand in a little chair in order to reach as high as a common-sized dining-table. Like all children, I was fond of doing what grown people did, and though I presume I was a great hindrance, I was encouraged to think I was a great help. But since then, on great occasions, like "High days, Holidays, Christmas, and Thanksgiving," I have washed dishes for many hours, and can truly say I never tire of the labor. For some reason which I can not explain, it does not seem to have the same deleterious effect upon my hands that it does upon many; and if you think it is because I only wash glass and China and silver, you are mistaken, for I am quite as familiar with pots and kettles, and chopping-trays and bread-bowls, as with the more delicate wares. And this is the pro-

cess: In clearing the table scrape all the plates as clean as possible and pile them, the largest at the bottom, and set them in regular rank and file around the borders of the sink or table. Put the knives and forks in a mug or pitcher, with the water just up to the handles. Arrange the cups and saucers near the dish-tub, with the spoons and all silver articles in a tray together. Place the wooden and tin dishes by themselves. Have two wooden dish-tubs, painted on the outside, but not on the inside. Some people use milk-pans or bread-trays for washing dishes; but this is decidedly filthy. The dish-tub should be used for no other than its appropriate purpose, and there should be one for washing the dishes and one for rinsing them. Some people fill the dish-tub with water when they begin, and cool it to the possibility of holding their hands in it, so before they are half through it is covered with a coat of grease, and unfit to wash a pig's trough.

It is better to take a little water at first, and make a good suds, and keep adding as it cools, both hot water and soap. Wash the spoons and silver articles, of all kinds, and glass, before anything else is put into the water, and wipe them on a towel which is never used for any thing else. Next in order come the covers and such earthen articles as are comparatively clean. Then the knives, which should have been previously wiped out of the water in which they were first immersed. Then plates, and meat and vegetable dishes. By this time an entire new water is needed, for tin and iron vessels, and especially wooden ones need a water as clean as for silver. I have seen—yes, I have actually seen those, who called themselves good housekeepers, who never washed iron dishes at all. The meat was boiled, and baked, and fried, and broiled, in the same articles, week after week. You can judge how it tasted!

I have heard ladies tell, too, how particular they were in washing dishes, and when I came to assist them, they were so far from being nice that they were not even clean—and the towel upon which they wished me to wipe spoons, and cups and saucers, was so stiff I could scarcely bend it. Every towel should be thoroughly washed in suds and scalded after being once used, and the dish-tubs should go through the same process. And I have washed dishes after this fashion weeks and months and years, without a trace of the "menial labors" upon my hands!

All the articles in the castor, and the salt-cellars, should be washed and filled anew once a week. And where oil lamps are used, they should be thoroughly cleansed as often as once a month, else the oil forms a glue upon the inside and upon the wick that prevents a clear light.

Some housewives, too, make bread in the same tray months and years, without washing; and I have even seen the bread-tray used constantly for a dish-tub. Milk-pans and cream-pots, and every thing in which milk is set, should be thoroughly scalded

every morning, and nothing but milk should ever soil their bright faces.

Tea-pots and coffee-pots should be rinsed in clear hot water, and dried, every using. I know of ladies who are so nice that they have all silver in daily use and tin rubbed with whiting every day. But I think once a week is sufficient, if they are washed nicely every meal. Some rub it with soft deer-skin, after washing, and this keeps it very bright.

I have a great aversion to scouring knives, and never touch brick-dust if I can help it; but if their brightness depends on me, I prefer to rub them three times a day rather than once, for it is less labor, and they last longer.

The nicest article for washing windows is deer-skin, as no particles come off to adhere to the glass and make it look as if washed with feathers. There is no need of any thing larger than a hand-basin for washing windows. The great splashing some people make in the exercise of their art is entirely useless, and is, moreover, very deleterious. When the water is permitted to run down in great quantities upon the glass, it dissolves the putty and soon loosens the panes from their setting, and also stains the glass. Two pieces of nice wash leather and a bowl of suds are all that are necessary. Wipe the glass first with the wet cloth or leather, and after it has become dry, with the clean cloth, and it will look clear, and far more so than if rinsed in a dozen pails of water.

I have never seen a book yet that was so good for teaching housekeeping as Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy and Receipt Book. They contain particular instructions concerning everything that it is ever necessary to do in a house. They are the accumulated experience of a great many, during many years, in different climes; and however wise one person might be, I think it scarcely possible that she should not learn something from these books. Especially are the instructions useful concerning providing a good and healthful variety for the table at little expense, and no more trouble, than to have the same round of dishes every day for weeks, which is neither agreeable nor healthy.

There are many good housekeepers in the land, and there are yet many who are not; and I have seen kitchens and pantries among those whom you are accustomed to consider heathen, that would put to shame many kitchens and pantries among Christian women; and those who only look on may, sometimes, be better judges and critics than those who are performing!

For the American Agriculturist. PROFIT OF COWS.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, of the town of Bedford, N. Y., December 29, 1854, the subject of discussion being the relative profits of butter-making and milk-selling, the following was presented by a member of the club:

"In the year 1853 I kept ten cows. The calves, butter, and buttermilk for pigs, amounted to \$46 75 per cow. In 1854 I kept eight cows and two heifers in first time; one, two years old, the other, three. The

calves, butter, and buttermilk of these last amounted to \$44 06 per cow.

"My cows are common natives, of no particular breed, and kept in the common way of keeping in this town, for butter-making; but much inferior to those kept for milk only. With good, first-rate keeping, as is the custom with some where they sell their milk, I think my cows will bring me in \$60 each.

"J. T. H."

GUANO ON COTTON AND CORN.

In a letter to us, in November last, on business, a highly-intelligent planter briefly adverted to his having used guano on corn, with great benefit, at the rate of only seventy-five pounds per acre. This quantity was so much less than is usually applied at the North, and its value so manifest, we requested him to furnish us his particular method of using it, for publication in the Agriculturist. This he has kindly done in the following letter, to which, we regret to say, that his modesty precludes us from appending his name. It may be sufficient, however to add, that the writer has a large plantation in Georgia and in Florida, to both of which he gives a close personal superintendence.

For the benefit of northern readers we will explain, that when a crop is "laid by," they have ceased working it with the plow and hoe. A "mud-heap" is the same as muck; "cow-pen manure" the same as barn-yard. A "scooter plow" we can not well describe, without a drawing. They may be seen in this city, at 191 Water-street.

We have frequently spoken to the agent of the Peruvian government, of the policy of sending a cargo of guano direct to the South; but we believe Baltimore, Charleston, and New-Orleans are the only southern ports they have yet reached. The others are generally supplied by coasting-vessels from New-York.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Jan. 1, 1855.

In reply to your inquiries about my method of applying guano, I will state:

1. That to corn it is applied at the time of the first plowing. A long scooter plow is run as close as possible to the corn; children, from twelve to sixteen years of age, follow with guano in their aprons or a bag, and with small measures or dippers of reed-cane, or the small end of a gourd, about the size of a charger for a shot-gun, deposit the guano in the furrow, at the side of the corn. This is covered by a turning-plow, which follows.

2. I apply the pure guano. Sometimes the corn has been previously manured with cotton-seed, frequently not; I perceive but little difference in the immediate result. When I have previously manured with cotton-seed, the quantity of guano applied is less than seventy-five pounds to the acre. Last year I manured in this way, with one tun, upward of forty acres, with decided increase over a corresponding piece of land manured with cotton-seed alone.

When pure guano alone is applied to cotton, the quantity used is one hundred and fifty pounds, as follows: A scooter or shovel plow makes the furrow; the guano is sifted through small hamper baskets, made of white oak, sufficiently open to allow it to pass through by a slight shaking of the hand. The operatives soon learn to regulate the quantity. Upon the guano four furrows are thrown with a turning-plow, which forms the bed for the reception of the seed. At the time of planting, a small scooter plow opens

the drill, into which the seed is sown by the hand.

I also mix guano with cow-pen manure, with half-rotted leaves, and with mud-heaps. The quantity of guano thus used is small, not exceeding a tun for one hundred acres. It adds greatly to the effect of the other manures. We never apply manures broadcast, but always, for cotton, in the drill, and for corn in the hill, or near it.

3. A hand will apply guano to corn more rapidly than he could plant the corn. A good hand will plant from eight to ten acres a day in corn, and I should say would probably manure fifteen with guano. This I give only as an opinion, based upon the fact that corn has to be dropped at stated intervals, and requires attention to determine the precise spot, whereas the corn being up, is itself a guide to show the place for depositing the guano.

Also in manuring cotton-land with guano, it can be done much more rapidly than when manured with cow-pen [barn-yard] manure, for the reason that the quantity of the former is vastly less.

You are right in your conjecture that our lands yield abundantly of weeds and grass, after the crop is "laid by," [to furnish sufficient vegetable matter for the succeeding crop.—*Ens. Am. Ag.*] This is true of corn always, but not so of cotton. If the crop of the latter has been properly cultivated, but little grass will grow in it after it has been "laid by." The lateness of the season and the shade from the plants will keep down the grass, leaving but little vegetable matter, other than its own stalks and leaves, to be plowed in.

If cargoes of guano could be sent to our southern ports direct from Peru, instead of circuitously, as now, the saving of expense would be of great importance. If those who are interested in selling it wish it generally introduced at the South, they must themselves open the market by sending the article here. Planters are slow in adopting new improvements, but by proper inducements they become good customers. G.

PLANTING CORN AT THE SOUTH.

Since writing the foregoing, it has occurred to me that you may not be familiar with our mode of planting corn upon the *high lands* at the South. With swamp lands and river bottoms I have but little acquaintance; my remarks refer to the larger class of lands upon which corn and cotton are grown, in Middle Georgia.

The usual distance for planting corn varies from four feet square, a single stalk in the hill, to five and a half by three and a half feet. The former distance gives 2,722 stalks to the acre, the latter, 2,262. We can not depend upon more than one good ear of corn to the stalk. Some persons estimate one hundred ears to a bushel, but my impression is, that one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty ears will be found more accurate. There is not much land which has been long cultivated by our exhausting crops of cotton and corn, which will bear the first-mentioned distance. My own experience inclines to the latter. This will explain to you why the product in corn to the acre is so moderate, nor can the distance be much lessened by manuring more liberally. Corn closely planted on these lands will generally "fire." Such lands as I now refer to, which have been cultivated some thirty or forty years consecutively, originally yielded, when fresh planted, fifteen or twenty bushels of corn to the acre; now, without manure, not more than ten bushels; with manure they will yield as much as at first. Such lands being free from stumps, can be tended in corn and cotton at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five acres to the "hand." Although

the product to the acre seems small, the yield to the "hand" is fair.

Corn is generally hoed once and plowed thrice. Cotton is hoed and plowed five times, at least. During seasons of drouth, there is danger of injuring corn by plowing and cutting the roots. Yet it is difficult to avoid plowing it in rotation. The plow must be kept in motion. During the drouth of last summer, a mode of culture was adopted on one of my places, which I think worthy of mention. It was this: Instead of plowing both sides of the corn the same day, only one side was plowed; the whole field being thus worked, the other side was then plowed. This gave time for the corn to recover from the first plowing. G.

For the American Agriculturist.

WHAT A MECHANIC CAN DO ON A FARM.

You or a correspondent asked, in a former number, "what a man can do in Virginia." I will tell you what I have done, not by way of boasting, but to answer the question, and perhaps encourage others.

I was born and raised in this county, and never had any education more than to read and write. I was bound to a trade when young, and after I was free, lived on a farm, and received \$140 a year. When I was twenty-four years old I married, neither my wife nor myself having any property. We are now worth \$10,000, obtained without any speculation, and in a straightforward course. I have been married about twenty years, work a farm of 238 acres, which I bought, some years ago, for \$22 per acre. Last year I had 24 acres in wheat, yielding 470 bushels—63½ lbs. to the bushel. I raised 2,500 bushels of corn, which is only worth, at this time, 65 cents per bushel. My sales this year will amount to about \$1,800, including pork, grain, hay, &c. I plowed an old and very poor field, last year, for corn, having spread over the ground lightly with straw, and sowing 150 lbs. guano to the acre. I mixed the straw and guano together, and raised 50 bushels of corn to the acre, working the land with a cultivator. J. H.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Farming Capital.—I may perhaps be permitted to say, generally, that to farm 400 acres of land you should have at least £5,000, or £12 per acre; but if you are to carry out subterranean irrigation and all the modern improvements, you will want £6,000 to £7,000 irrespective of landlord's improvements, for building, drainage, &c. You will then be in a condition to avail yourself of opportunities to buy, when you see any thing cheap, and to sell when things are dear. I assume that you have judgment and a thorough knowledge of your business in all its details; for, unless by yourself or others acting for you, the most is made of everything, you must expect to lose your capital. There always are, in every market, men of extraordinary powers, ready to absorb the injudicious or uninformed. Look at my own live stock account—if five per cent mistake were made in buying and selling it would derange my balance sheet to the extent of £250.

Cultivation by Steam.—On public grounds I expended some money in the construction of Mr. Romaine's machine. Our trials with it were only partially successful; we had too much velocity, and too little steam. The act of raising the soil must evidently be by a slow steady motion. Enough, however, was shown, to prove that cultivation by steam will soon be the order of the day: several parties were engaged upon it, and I have a strong impression that Mr. Usher's,

of Edinburgh, will not be one of the least successful. I find there is one at work in Germany, of which a drawing lies on the table, for your inspection. I think Mr. Romaine's has an advantage, by the attachment of horse-power in the case of undulating surfaces; but I need hardly tell you, that it requires an immensity of time, and no small investment of capital, to bring new inventions to perfection. The Royal Agricultural Society of England have very properly offered a premium of £200, which will no doubt develop many attempts. When we consider that the farm horses consume the produce of nearly one-fourth of the arable land of the country, and when we calculate for how few hours daily they can be kept at work, the whole question is one of great importance to agriculture and to the nation.

Agricultural Power.—I lay down as a great axiom in agriculture, in the mere question of physical labor or power, independent of skill, that steam is cheaper than horse, and horse is cheaper than man. A steam horse costs 1s. 6d. per day, and will do as much work as two real horses. A real horse costs 2s. a day (including harness, shoeing, &c.), and a farm laborer nearly the same. But a good horse weighs 1,600 lbs., and a man only 160 lbs., the power being as from eight or ten to one in favor of the horse, it follows that horse-power is considerably the cheaper, probably (including the necessity for manual superintendence) as four to one.

This brings me to the fearful question: What portion of the acreage of the kingdom do farm horses consume? I answer, nearly one-fourth of all the arable land in the kingdom. In ordinary arable culture, where there is little permanent grass, it requires four farm horses to 100 acres. Each of these horses will consume, on the average, from five to six acres, landlord's measure, which includes hedges, roads, waste, farm-building, &c.:

42 weeks.....64 bushels oats.
157 trusses hay, or 7½ cwt.
10 summer weeks (no corn) will clear 2½ acres clover.

This will be found to amount to 10s. per week, or £26 per annum, and will be the produce of about six acres, at £4 10s., or four rents per acre. I speak, of course, of average land, rented at 20s. to 22s. 6d. per acre, ordinary farming. Many farmers give oats all the year round.

On very poor farming, like some I know of, ten acres would hardly keep a horse; while on very high farming—especially on the irrigation system—one or two acres would suffice. This brings us to consider the imperious necessity and advantage of forcing from the land its utmost possible development. If one acre will keep a horse, there is only one rent, one tithe, one rate, one seeding, and so on; but all these are multiplied from five to ten times by middling and bad farming.

Those who have watched the discrepant productions of three tons or fifty tons of green food per acre, can at once apply my observations.

But a great economy may be effected in horse keeping by crushing the oats, cutting the green food, and mixing with it a proper proportion of straw, &c., instead of turning the horses out to trample down and defile their food.

The following lines were found at the bottom of a vote for Alderman at the late election in Boston:

WHAT WE WANT.

Experience, that's stood the test;
Conscience, to say what's right;
Intelligence, to know what's best;
Backbone, to stand the fight.

ON THE USELESSNESS OF BEARING-REINS.

BY VISCOUNT DOWNE.

It is said that when his Majesty George III., with a view to some improvement in military uniform, asked a life-guards-man, who had done good service in the battle of Waterloo, what sort of dress he should prefer had he another similar battle to go through, he received for answer, "Please your Majesty. I should prefer my shirt-sleeves." Now, though we should be much surprised to see our cavalry regiments turn out for parade in shirt-sleeve order, there can be no doubt the life-guards-man's principle is a sound one. If a man wants to do a hard day's work—if he wants to exert his muscles and sinews, either in walking, running, fighting, digging, felling trees, or carrying weights—he must have those muscles free and unconfined by straps and ligatures and tight clothing; no one can gainsay this. But how is it, then, that a principle which every one, whether soldier or sailor, farmer or laborer, would insist upon in his own case, should be, in England at least, so universally disregarded in the case of our hard-working, patient, and too often ill-used beasts of burden? How is it that the ignorance of "common things," which Lord Ashburton so justly complains of, should be so lamentably conspicuous in a matter so constantly before our eyes, in our towns, in our fields, in our crowded streets, in our rural lanes; namely, our draught-horse appointments? It must be owned that one class—all honor therefore be to it—that of cab and omnibus proprietors, have set a good example in one respect, viz., in doing away with that hateful instrument of torture the bearing-rein. But, alas! in 99 carts and wagons out of 100 (carts and waggon, which are to move at a slow and steady pace) we still persist in crippling unnecessarily our motive power, and gagging our unhappy horses by tying up their heads, as if in the very tyranny of wantonness. On the continent the bearing-rein is rarely used, and then only as a servile English imitation; but in horse-racing, hunting, horse-loving England, it must be confessed, its use is all but universal. In Yorkshire, in the midland counties, in the southern up the steep hills near Scarborough as up the not less steep downs near Brighton, we may see heavy laden wagons at all hours of the day dragged miserably along by horses—one hand urged forward by ever restless whipcord—on the other, as if in the veriest spirit of contradiction, curbed in by senseless bearing-reins; and yet, if the attendant carter's attention be drawn to the unnatural cruelty of the proceeding, he generally appears fully alive to it.

On seeing, the other day, a poor horse tugging a cart full of sand up the cliff at Brighton, of course with his head tied tightly to his back, we observed to a laborer near, "What a shame not to undo the bearing-rein with such a load!" "Oh yes, sir," was the reply, "I like myself to see them free, but its custom, sir, custom; they think they looks well." However, it is to be feared the truth is, thought has little enough to do with it; if people did think, the days of bearing-reins would soon be numbered. The folly of the practice was, some years ago, very ably shown by Sir Francis Head, in his "Bubbles, by an Old Man," where he contrasted most unfavorably our English custom of tying tightly up, with the German one of tying loosely down, and both with the French one of leaving the horse's head at liberty—and a man of shrewdness and observation, a distinguished soldier, who has galloped across the South American Pampas, and seen there herds of untamed horses in all their native wildness and na-

tural freedom, is no mean authority). Now, he has pointed out most clearly that when a horse has real work to do, whether slow work, as in our plows and carts, or quick, as in a fast gallop, or in headlong flight across the plains of America, nature tells him not to throw his head up and backwards toward his tail, but forward and downward, so as to throw his weight into what he is called upon to do. This is a fact within every one's observation; we have only to persuade the first waggoner we meet (he is sure to have all his horses tightly borne up) to undo his bearing reins, when down will go every horse's head, so as to relieve the wearisome strain upon his muscles, and give the weight of his body its due and natural power of overcoming existence; and thus each horse becomes enabled to do his work as comfortably and easily as nature intended he should do; for nature never intended a heavy animal like a cart-horse to perform slow work only, or chiefly, by strain of muscle, but, on the contrary, by the power of weight as the rule assisted by strength of muscle as the exception, when extra resistance has to be overcome. Thus, when we curb up a horse's head with our senseless bearing-reins, and make him as ewe-necked as we appear anxious to do, we are inverting the rule, and order of nature; we are evidently trying to prevent his using the full unrestrained power of his weight, and are compelling him to overstrain and overexert constantly those very muscles which should be kept in reserve for extra difficulties—such as greater inequalities in the road, new-laid stones, &c. Now, any one can see that, to an old, worn-out, half-starved, overworked animal, as too many, ay, by far the greater proportion, are, this must be intolerable cruelty. It is a mistake to think a bearing-rein can be of any service whatsoever, unless, as an exceptional case, to a very young, headstrong, unbroken horse. It is a mistake to think it improves a horse's appearance—nothing contrary to nature can ever really do this; it is a mistake to think it can ever prevent a horse's falling down, though it has been the means of preventing many an old one recovering from a stumble; but until our horse-owners be taught to look at this matter in its true light, the light of common sense, and until it be taken up by the influential landowners and more enlightened and more considerate of the tenant-farmers among us, it is in vain to hope for a mitigation of this but too universal cruelty. Hundreds of humane men, employers of horse-labor, there are in all our counties and our towns, who, if their attention was but called to the senselessness and cruelty of the practice, would at once see the necessity of the only prompt remedy; and in these go-ahead days Prejudice and Custom have but tottering foundations; the one is fast yielding to common sense and Lord Ashburton's much-to-be-desired "knowledge of common things," and the other will not long stand its ground unless it has something more than the prestige of mere antiquity to its favor. We ourselves have entirely done away with bearing-reins among our own heavy draught-horses; and though our carters were at first rather astonished at being desired to discard them entirely and substitute a loose halter or rein at one side instead, they soon found that their horses were not a whit less manageable without bearing-reins, and that they did their work with far greater ease to themselves. A great friend of ours, who has turned the sword of a dragoon into a plowshare, and has paid great and successful attention to farming affairs, gives it as his opinion that "a pair of horses, when freed from this useless tackle and left to step in freedom, would plow one-fourth if not one-third more land in a day, and with greater

ease to themselves and less fatigue when the day's work was over, than when confined to their action by bearing reins."

It does appear not a little desirable that improvements should be made generally in our team harness, so that all unnecessary weight and useless gear, bearing reins, &c., should be got rid of; and perhaps if the Royal Agricultural Society were to offer a prize for improved harness, and give the sanction of its authority to some improved type, we might hope to see ere long a great and beneficial change in this respect. Change is by no means desirable for its own sake, but the change from a bad system to a good one—from a bad to a good implement—can not be otherwise than advantageous to the community; and it is only by observing and obeying nature's laws that we can hit improvements which may be real and lasting, whether in mechanical appliances for plows, carts, and harness, or with respect to the practical details of scientific cultivation, or the condition and household comforts of our agricultural laborers. Agriculture fosters, and embraces in its maternal grasp the knowledge of high and noble sciences as well as that of "common things;" and it is not unreasonable to hope that that powerful Society, which preeminently represents the influence, the talent, the enterprise, and the humanity of our English agriculturist, will, among the thousand-and-one other improvements which it has introduced and is introducing, not deem it beneath its notice to throw the energy of its influence against the unnatural system of bearing-reins.

PROLIFIC SHEEP.

At the great fair recently held near Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, some very peculiar sheep were exhibited, the merits of which were the excellence of the mutton and prolific habits. A premium of \$20 was awarded to the owner. They are a Tartar breed and were imported direct from Shanghai, in the clipper ship White Squall, in the spring of 1852. Hence they receive the name of Shanghai Sheep. Dr. G. Emerson, of Philadelphia, procured a pair of these sheep, and another and only pair became the property of Mr. A. T. Newbold, also of Philadelphia. From Dr. E. we learn that two of his Tartar or Shanghai ewes brought three lambs last February, all of which have been raised, and now (Nov. 29) two more lively lambs, about a fortnight old. But this is not all, as the two ewe lambs born last February have each a lamb, making the old ewe a grand-mother within nine months, and her progeny seven! These sheep breed twice every year and have, when at full maturity, from two to four, and even six lambs at a time. The fleece is rather hairy, but excellent for the coarser fabrics, such as blankets and carpets. The quality of the mutton is represented to be the finest in the world, delicate and entirely free from any rank or woolly flavor. They are of good size, and very docile, have Roman noses, drooping ears, and their faces are covered with a very glossy, short and silky hair. Their weight is about the average of our common country sheep, and they are very hardy. When the wonderful density of the population of China is taken into consideration the single province of Shanghai containing as many inhabitants as the whole United States in 1840, we can readily understand why they have cherished breeds of animals calculated to supply them with the greatest possible amount of meat, while their grounds never left to rest have produced three crops annually.

A large flock of these sheep was formerly kept by Mr. Cryder of this city, at his beau-

tiful place near Whitestone, Long Island. He sold them to a gentleman in Morristown, N. J., about two years since, who is breeding them extensively.

A TWO-ACRE FARM.

Nine years ago last spring I came into possession of a two-acre farm, and at that time it was scarcely possible to get one tun of hay from the whole of it, such was the state of cultivation it was in. It was all in mowing at the time, except one-eighth of an acre that I sowed oats on, and they were so small that a good stout grasshopper could eat the heads off by standing tiptoe. Circumstances prevented me from making much improvement on it until 1849 or '50, and now for the result of the past dry season:

24 tons hay, at \$8 per tun	\$20 00
12 bushels corn, at 80c. per bushel	9 60
Corn fodder	1 00
2 loads pumpkins	1 00
21 bushels potatoes, 30c. per bush.	6 30
2 bushels beans, 9c. per bush.	3 00
38 do. carrots, 30c. do.	11 40
22 do. turnips, 28c. do.	6 16
10 do. graftapples, 50c. do.	5 00
Garden sauce	5 00
Growth of 140 standard apple, plum, cherry and pear trees, 10c. each	14 00
Growth 250 nursery trees, 2d year, 5c. each	12 50
" 1,100 " 1st year, 3c. "	33 00
" 1,000 seedlings, 1c. each	5 00
Total	\$133 20

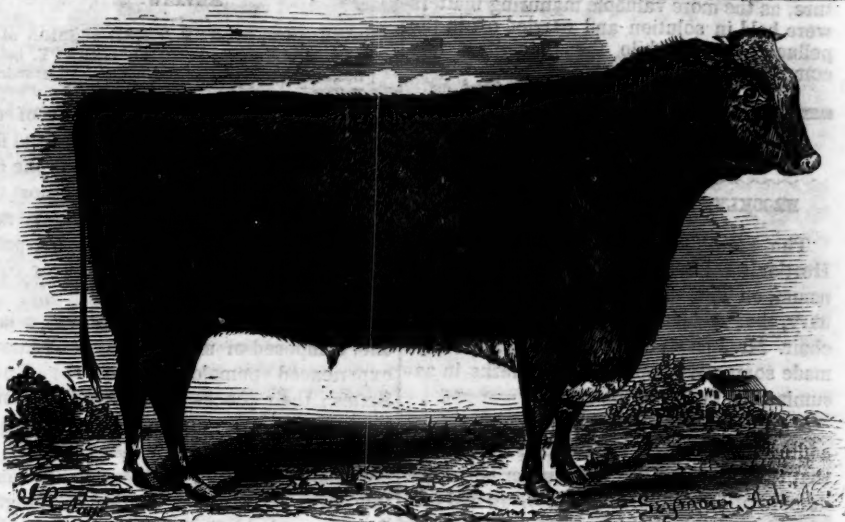
Perhaps some may think it is impossible to have so much on so small a surface. I would just say that my beans and carrots grew among the nursery trees, and the most of the turnips among the potatoes. On one small patch I raised a good crop of green peas, potatoes and turnips; the peas were planted in the hills with the potatoes, and the turnips set both ways between the hills, getting three good crops on the same land in the same season; and neither crop appeared to injure the other—at least they all did well.

Now if this will stimulate any other two-acre farmer to do the like out of nothing, I have my reward.

H.
New-England Farmer.

OFFICE BEGGING.

TOM CORWIN'S ADVICE.—About three years ago, a young man presented himself to Mr. Corwin for a clerkship. Thrice was he refused; and still he made a fourth effort. His perseverance and spirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare, and the secretary advised him, in the strongest possible terms, to abandon his purpose and go to the West, if he could do no better outside the Departments. "My young friend," said he, "go to the North-west; buy 160 acres of Government land—or if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an axe and a mattock; put up a log cabin for a habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes: keep your conscience clear, and live like a freeman; your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon anybody. Do that, and you will become honored, respected, influential, and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence; your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day, and I can kick you out again to-morrow; and there's another man over at the White House who can kick me out, and the people by-and-by can kick him out; and so we go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle—you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life would assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you."



RED JACKETT,

BRED BY AND THE PROPERTY OF J. M. SHERWOOD,
AUBURN, N. Y.

RED JACKETT was calved 3d Nov. 1853—Got by 3d Duke of Cambridge (5941), dam Red Rose 2d, bred by J. Stephenson, Durham, England, of his Princess's family, by Napier, (6237); Tube Rose by South Durham, (5281); Rose Ann by Belorephon, (3119); Rosette by Belvidere, (1706); Red Rose by Waterloo, (2816); Moss Rose by Barron, (58); Angelina by Phenomenon, (491); Anna Boleyn by Favorite, (252); Princess, by Favorite, (252); (Bred by R. Collins,) by Favorite, (252); by Hubback, (319); by Snowden's Bull, (612); by Masterman's Bull, (422); by Harrison's Bull, (669).

LECTURE ON PEAT CHARCOAL.

BY PROFESSOR WAY.

PROF. WAY remarked (says the Chemist) that, independently of the noxious gases resulting from the putrefaction of animal matter generally, and which consisted principally of sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphuret of ammonia, each particular animal substance, excretion or otherwise, had its peculiar odor, which, although abundantly perceptible by the senses, and, in many cases, as in musk, almost inexhaustible, was inappreciable in weight; therefore, by deodorizing a large amount of odor, it was to be inferred that a large amount of manuring matter was thereby secured. He then enumerated the various single and double deodorizers that had been employed. He referred to Sir William Burnett's excellent application of chloride of zinc, and to the ordinary chloride of lime; to gypsum (sulphate of lime), and its conversion, in ammoniacal atmosphere into sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime; to the agreeable odor of pure ammonia, and its power of giving intensity to odors of a disagreeable character, which intensity was lost when the ammonia was withdrawn; to sulphate of iron (green copperas), which, when powdered and thrown into tanks turned black, on account of the sulphuret of iron formed on the decomposition of the sulphuretted hydrogen present. He then proceeded to the consideration of charcoal as a deodorizer. He gave an interesting statement of the peculiar action of charcoals in general, arising, he believed from the great amount of surface their spherical interstices presented, and of the peculiar action and superior value of animal charcoal over all others. He referred to the theory he had been led to form of this peculiar difference, and to a very successful imitation of animal charcoal,

which he and Mr. Paine had made, in reference both to deodorizing and decolorizing properties, from the light porous silica rock, found on Mr. Paine's estate in Surrey, and when broken up and steeped in heated tar, was put into a gas retort, where the tar was burnt off in the state of very pure gas, and a residuum left of the new silicated charcoal in question. He explained that in charcoals it was not the amount of carbon they contained that constituted their value, but the mode in which the carbon was distributed; that animal charcoal contained only 10 per cent of real carbon, while wood charcoal contained 90 per cent. He referred to the large amount of water, 50 or 60 per cent, which peat charcoal took up, and to the fallacious dry state of the manures, with which this water-carrier was mixed. He feared this mode of introducing water in a latent state into manures, in many cases, gave a turn in the scale more in favor of the manufacturer than of the farmer. He doubted whether the peat charcoal could be used economically for the purpose of soaking up tank water; if not, he feared it would prove of no advantage, in other respects, as a remunerative agent to the farmer. It had been long before the public, but had not progressed in market value, as it would have done had its application been successful. He considered it to lead to much error in practice, that the exact nature of the action of charcoal on ammonia was not better understood by the public. Fresh burnt charcoal would absorb a large quantity of ammoniacal gas, but it was a mistake to suppose that it would consequently abstract ammonia from a liquid impregnated with it; on the contrary, water had the power of displacing from charcoal the whole of the ammonia it had received in a gaseous state within its pores. Peat charcoal did not either take manure or separate it from sewage; it simply rendered manure portable. He exhibited a striking experiment, showing the power of dry peat charcoal to arrest odors. Two open tumblers were half filled with the most offensive sewage matter Professor Way could obtain, and the surface of each mass covered with a film of thin paper and a thin bed of powdered peat-charcoal resting upon it. These tumblers were in this state handed round to the members, who ascertained the perfect manner in which the sewage-matter was thus rendered no longer offensive to the smell. He then gave an interesting account of the process of Mr. Stothert, by which sewage-matter was reduced, by a double action of purification, into clear water and inodorous precipitate—a process admirably adapted for sanitary purposes, although not for those of agricul-

ture, as the more valuable manuring matters were held in solution and carried off in the pellucid liquid, while the precipitate was comparatively an inert mass.

Mechanic's Magazine.

Horticultural Department.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was held at the Athenæum, on Thursday evening, the 4th of January, the President, John W. Degrauw, in the chair. Mr. Joseph Lees, recording secretary, made some very appropriate remarks in assuming the duties of his office.

Mr. J. E. Rauch urged the importance of adding to the society's library, and moved that the library committee subscribe to the amount of fifty dollars for American and foreign periodicals, which was unanimously adopted.

Peter B. Mead, Esq., was most happy in his remarks on the importance of extending the number of volumes in the library. He remarked that the gardener should be provided with every work that tended to increase and added to their improvement in the culture of plants. It was a science that was constantly progressive, and subject to continued improvement. Many periodicals were disseminating new methods by tried experiments, and presenting the most interesting details for all that felt the importance of extending their knowledge; and that they were not confined to scientific researches, but contained much information, well calculated to give a far higher tone to the moral and intellectual condition of society.

The Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Dunham, referred to the suggestion of the President in his annual address, on the importance of establishing a botanical garden. After some eloquent remarks on the great benefits to be derived from such an institution, not only to the city of Brooklyn, but in promoting a science of the greatest utility to the whole country, he offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to report at a subsequent meeting, on the best method to be adopted to carry out this most desirable object.

The committee chosen under the resolution are J. W. Degrauw, W. S. Dunham, H. A. Graef, John W. Towl, and John Maxwell.

J. E. Rauch presented several valuable works on Horticulture, which were accepted, with the thanks of the society.

Mr. Collopy, gardener to James H. Prentice, Esq., exhibited two plants, grandifolias; also rhodostemma gardemoides, which, being a new plant, attracted much attention, both from the beauty of the flower as well as its fragrance. Mr. Pointer presented several varieties of double and single primroses; also some new varieties of fuchsias. Mr. Weir, of Bay Ridge, exhibited a most splendid bouquet. A variety of other plants were on exhibition.

Thirty-three members have been proposed and elected since the last meeting in December.

REVIEW.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD SESSION of the AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held in Boston, September, 1884. Reported by Alexander C. Felton.

We have risen from the reading of this elaborate production of two hundred and fifty pages with great satisfaction. It is the first extended and carefully prepared report that has ever emanated from the Society, now, and hereafter to remain, we trust, the prominent institution of the country in the cause of progressive Pomology.

The meeting of the Society was a large one, composed of many of the well known, experienced pomologists of the United States; their proceedings were interesting throughout; the notes of their discussions were taken, as they progressed, by an accomplished reporter; all embodied under the direct supervision of the indefatigable President of the Society, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston. Under such auspices, we have an abundant guaranty for the fidelity of the work.

The opening address of the President is the best and most practical thing of the kind that has yet been made on a like occasion; embodying the opinions and experience of many years of enthusiastic pursuit in a profession which the distinguished author has adopted, chiefly as a recreation and amusement for the time that he has spared from important commercial pursuits, and now turned over to the benefit of the public. The argument of the address is chiefly to enforce on American cultivators of fruit the selection and propagation of fruits best adapted to the localities, soils, and climates where they are grown. Their improvement, by the use of the best, and perfectly matured seeds, careful cultivation, appropriate fertilizers, mulching, pruning, the preservation and ripening of the fruits; and enforcing all with the remark, that "*Eternal vigilance is an indispensable condition of success.*" Every word of this discourse should be attentively read and pondered by every pomologist throughout the country. The examination of physiological principles as applied to the successful propagation of trees, in order to develop their fruits in perfection, we consider one of the best parts of this address; possibly, perhaps, from the fact that we have frequently striven to enforce the like principles in previous remarks of our own; but which, we regret to say, have sometimes been assailed as absurd in their application to vegetable life, to which we have nevertheless adhered, and are now more confirmed in our belief by the testimony of the authority before us. We fear there has been too much of the private interest among the propagators of fruits to give this branch of their profession the full weight to which it is entitled. Its correction can only be made by a better understanding of the subject on the part of the public who buy of them, and who should insist on a thorough propagation of what they want on true principles. We hope for a marked improvement in this, the organic principle of success, in fruit production.

The several fruit reports from State Com-

mittees are interesting. Some of them are full and elaborate, others brief and meager; but most of them tending to the fact that our best fruits are partial in their application to soils, climates, and atmospheric influences. A prominent feature of them is, the reiteration of the fact that our own soils have originated some of the best and most successful fruits for their own localities, and, with a few exceptions, the most reliable for permanent cultivation in such localities. Some of these have been the results of accidental growth, others of careful hybridization from seeds; and from what has already been done, they are full of encouraging promise to further endeavors. The examination and study of this branch of pomological practice, can not be too strongly impressed upon all cultivators throughout the United States.

The various "discussions" which follow the above-named reports, in which particular fruits are examined, and the various opinions of their value, based on their cultivation, are given, tend strongly to confirm the fact, as suggested in these State reports, that almost all the approved varieties of our fruits are capricious in their choice of locality; some, with meagre cultivation, springing up into rapid growth, abundant bearing, and the highest development of flavor; others, with the utmost pains-taking of the cultivator, turning out apparently worthless. These various discussions have interested us much. They are sharp, discriminating, and chiefly to the point; but sometimes smacking too much of "the shop," among the nurserymen, as if too intent on selling their own wares. Yet, on the whole, they were fair, if sufficient allowance be made for personal partiality, taste, and prejudice. Additional varieties of fruits, particularly pears, have been added to the rejected lists, which, although amounting to several hundreds, may be yet enlarged with profit, with now and then an exception, to particular localities. New varieties have also been placed on the list recommended for general cultivation; others added to the list which "promise well." Some in the latter have been postponed to a further probation, while others have been promoted to a place in the former; while a very few others still, are set apart "for particular localities" only. A pretty full and quite an animated discussion was had upon the merits of the Concord grape, somewhat amusing to an outsider, from the indications of a little cliqueism and personal feeling among the Doctors in the vicinity of Boston, near where the grape originated, but which, we think, after all, will turn out a valuable acquisition in our northern climate where the Catawba and Isabella do not ripen. The Concord is placed among those which "promise well."

With an innate conviction in our own mind that our most successful fruit achievements in the future will be among fruits of native origin, we think too much prominence has been given to new varieties from abroad, particularly pears—a large number of which have been added to the lists for cultivation in their several departments—for the reason that, they have not been sufficiently long tried,

beyond the grounds of the nursery; and while we have such thoroughly tried native fruits as the Bloodgood, Osband's Summer, Buffum, Fulton, Lawrence, Seckle, Tyson, Kirtland, Lodge, Sheldon, Stevens Genesee, together with the Doyennés, (White and Grey,) the Beurre d'Arenberg, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Glout Morceau, and Winter Nellis, from abroad, in most instances equally hardy, and suitable to many of our localities.

After all, the examination of this report more strongly confirms our long-standing opinion that, for the successful cultivation of any fruit, we must individually rely upon the thorough investigation of our own soils and localities, in their adaptation to the varieties we propose to cultivate; to a thorough appreciation of the knowledge and pains-taking which they require in their cultivation and perfect development; and that no amount of instruction which we can draw from proceedings of Societies, or individuals, can act otherwise than as partial aids in establishing principles and data for our own practice. Upon ourselves must still rest the application of all these teachings, and upon our own experience and observation we must mainly rely for the guide of our action. We look upon the proceedings of all these associated bodies as full of interest and benefit to the established fruit-grower, as well as to neophytes. They are full of suggestive matter, to which all who are in any way interested in their labors, either as cultivators or consumers, are under great obligation for the instruction they impart.

We right heartily rejoice to see a volume like this finally brought out as the result of the deliberations of this Society. We have long and earnestly labored, both with pen and tongue, for such a result; and are now under great obligations to the liberality and industry which has produced it. There have been, in the previous deliberations of the Society, equal zeal, intelligence and effort exerted for the good of the cause, as in this last; but they have not been put in such available shape, although much that has proved useful, and lasting in their influences, has been preserved. We hope the future reports of the Society will improve, even upon this.

In the newly elected officers and committees of the Society we recognize men of great personal worth, high social position, and marked intelligence in pomological subjects; and in the extended list of its members, an influence in the several sections of country where they belong, which can not redound otherwise than to the general benefit of the country. The establishment and continued well working of the Society is one of the gratifying landmarks of our progress in a most delightful and refining profession, which, in its continued labors, must diffuse a great measure of happiness and pure enjoyment among all classes of our rural population.

The next meeting of the Society is to be held in Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1856, where, if life and health attend us, we shall hope to be a gratified spectator to its deliberations.

For the American Agriculturist.

OSIER WILLOW.

I venture to send you a few facts on a subject which I think is of great importance to American farmers, and which I hope you will deem worthy of insertion in your valuable paper.

The cultivation of the *European osier*, or *basket-willow*, has drawn the attention of many cultivators within a few years; and it has been fully proved by the few that have been engaged in the business, that it will grow as well in this as in the old country, and that there is no crop that will pay a better profit than a crop of willows, even when peeled by hand, as they always have been. But now that there is a machine to peel them with, there is certainly no crop that offers so great inducements to American cultivators as this. The machine above referred to (my own invention) is very simple, and not liable to get out of repair; it is made principally of India-rubber, so that it adapts itself to any sized willow, and can not injure them in the least. It can be made to work either by hand or horse power.

The only objection that there has ever been to cultivating willows in this country, to supply the immense demand of our own markets, is the great amount of labor required to peel them, which has made it possible for one man to cultivate only a very few, as they must be peeled in the short time that the bark will slip, in the spring. But with the help of this machine, any farmer may cultivate just as many as he has suitable land for.

The land best suited to them is intervalle, or meadow that is natural to grass. It should be plowed deep, and the cuttings set in rows, three feet apart, and one foot from each other in the rows. They should be cultivated the first years about the same as corn; after that they require no cultivation, only to be cut and peeled every spring. The *Salix oiminalis* is the best kind that I am acquainted with, after having tried several of the most approved varieties. They grow from six to ten feet high during a season, and will produce, on good soil, from two to three tons per acre, worth \$120 per ton.

JONESVILLE, VT., Jan., 1855.

GEO. J. COLBY.

For the American Agriculturist.

DISEASES OF FRUIT-TREES.

It may be proper to add a remark or two, by way of explanation of my last. It is, that my experience has taught me that it is very easy to propagate (and I believe it is done every season *extensively*) the yellows. I have observed one phase of the peach-tree, just before a speedy decay, is to assume a very thrifty, beautifully dark, and luxuriant green foliage, with the unerring signs of premature decay visible at the same time. Now, it is very easy to perceive how easily even experienced cultivators may be misled by this anomaly or seeming contradiction in the laws of Nature, and select their buds from those very trees, and thus nurse and propagate the worst enemy the tree has, wondering why so many of their trees should turn out so badly.

And now as to the plum curculio. Every cultivator is familiar with this insect, or at least perceives the effect of its ravages, and I need not add much to the volumes already told. What I have to say is this: Though I have never seen my plan fully carried out, yet I draw my conclusions from actual observation on a smaller scale. To master the ravages of the curculio, I would recommend a plantation of trees in an inclosure *entirely by itself*; then at the side of it, and in connection with it, I would have a poultry-house and piggery. I would have the ground as

hard and smooth as a floor. Then you have the facilities for sweeping up the punctured fruit, or, what is an equal advantage, you have the ground and trees so by themselves that you can experiment at pleasure, without prejudice to other crops. All the cultivation I would give the trees after setting out in good soil, would be with a heavy roller.

Black knots or warts on the shoots and limbs of the plum, and of late years, the cherry, particularly the Morello class, is a disease more formidable among some varieties than others. Cutting off the diseased branches, several inches below the affected part, and burning them at once, seems to be the only remedy yet discovered, and this course must be pursued with the utmost vigilance.

I believe this disease also may be very easily propagated, and that the utmost care should be taken by the cultivator in propagating from those trees only which stand in localities free from the disease, or at least, where it is seldom seen. I may, at some future time, call the attention of your readers to a few invaluable varieties under cultivation in our section of country—magnificent fruit, that can not, perhaps, be excelled in the United States, (which, I know full well, is a broad assertion,) and which seem to be remarkably free from these knotty excrescences. I believe, therefore, the vigilant and shrewd cultivator has nothing to discourage him in the cultivation of this luscious fruit, and that an intelligent and attentive culture will insure a remunerating crop.

Lice on fruit-trees is another disease requiring, again, some intelligent skill. A high state of open culture, with a good rubbing of soft soap about the trunks and limbs, two or three times a year, and a change of soil and location when practicable, will, I think, be found amply sufficient to rid the trees of this pest. I may some time speak of what I shall call a "*curative mode of culture for fruit-trees*," as connected with this subject.

W. D.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For the American Agriculturist.

PLANTING BOX.

As the planting of box is always a troublesome and tedious operation, I submit the following plan, as being much preferable to the one generally followed.

The box may be taken up whenever the weather permits, and the roots laid in sand under a dry shed, and whenever convenient, may be trimmed ready for planting. Some laths about a yard in length, such as are used in building purposes, should be prepared, and having laid one down on the level earth, place a row of box on it evenly, and then place another lath on top, and tie them together at both ends. The box being thus between the laths, the roots may be placed in sand until required to be planted. If the ground is already prepared in the spring, the earth may be pressed closely to the edge, and as evenly as possible, and then firmly about the roots, and the laths taken away. In this manner a man may plant more yards in a day than feet in the ordinary method, with the advantage of preparing the box in bad weather, when other work can not be as well performed.

W. S.

JENNY KISSED ME.

Jenny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in!
Time, you thief, you love to get
Sweets into your list, put that in!
Say I'm weary, say I'm sad,
Say that health and wealth have missed me—
Say I'm growing old—but add
JENNY KISSED ME!

LEIGH HUNT.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.—We do not expect to furnish a better number of our paper very often, than we send out to-day. We shall be satisfied if we can get up as good a one fifty-two times in a year. Though it will cost us much effort, we shall try. We commenced this paragraph to point out some of the articles; but there are none that should be omitted—so please read the whole and then judge for yourselves.

OUR LESSONS IN CHEMISTRY.—Our aim in these chapters is to make the subject so plain, that boys and girls of ten or twelve may understand it, and yet bring out the general principles of the science so as to instruct older minds. We hope no one will complain of slowness, reiteration, and profuseness of illustration, for we would prefer to spend two years in going over the elements of chemistry, rather than not to be understood by all for whom we write. It requires much more thought to treat a subject in this plain way, than it would to compile a treatise for older scholars who study with a teacher; and especially is this the case when we attempt to draw our illustrations from everyday objects, instead of standing before our pupils with a full apparatus for experiments.

THE SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL SHOW OF POULTRY.

We have looked through the cages at Barnum's American Museum, where the National Poultry Show is held throughout the whole of this week. We much doubt if there has ever before been such a collection of fowls in the United States. The larger kinds, embraced under the general name of Asiatics, comprehending the various sub-divisions, known as Shanghaes, Cochin China, Brahma Pootra, Chittagong, Hong Kong, Malay, &c., occupy more than half the entire Show Rooms, as we should judge.

We were gratified to notice an increasing improvement in this branch of our domestic poultry. We do not allude to their size, which was always large enough, and in any of the specimens rather exceeding the *just medium* we should assume for the standard of perfection, but the general improvement in form. Many specimens show increased compactness, roundness, and symmetry; shorter leg, cleaner head and neck, fuller and closer feathers, &c. If the breeders of these birds will aim at these points in their future breeding, instead of over grown size at their expense, we think they may be made a valuable addition to our former stock of poultry, rather than an injury, as they have sometimes, with seeming justice, been considered. We much doubt if they have any superiors as early and constant layers; and they may be useful for imparting size and laying qualities to many of our dung-hills, which are decidedly deficient in both. We could not but ad-

mire their great variety of colors, and their various combinations—the most intense black—resplendent white, with almost every conceivable shade and intermixture. The dark greys, labeled "Dominique," we particularly admired, being of medium size only, for Eastern fowls, and possessing in a considerable degree the excellencies before enumerated.

The game fowls are shown in large numbers and variety, and many of them possess high excellence. Some of the rarer kinds are to be seen, such as the Java and Java Pheasant, the Spanish, the Mexican and the Indian Mountain Fowl, none of which do we consider of any importance for improving our races of economical chickens, being too light and leggy for their height. The Irish shawl or greys, and the Red English game, we deem of decided value, for giving a dash of spirit, courage and stamina to our effete or drooping flocks.

The Bolton Greys and the Bolton Bays, the latter under the name of Golden Hamburgs, occupy many coops, and though of scarcely medium size, are compact, beautifully formed and marked, which, added to their great reputation as perpetual layers, should commend them as general favorites. Some beautiful Buff Dorkings are to be seen, closely allied to the pure white, of faultless forms, and decidedly superior to the white adjoining them; also some superb speckled. None of the old breeders of Dorkings have sent specimens, which accounts for the leanness in this part of the show.

Some very fine Black Spanish; the Black, the Gold Laced and the Silver Laced crested Polands; the Gold Laced and the Silver Laced Hamburgs; Dominiques, Leghorns, Creepers, Rumpless Friesland, &c., constitute the remainder of the medium sizes.

The little Bantams, however, as if to make amends for their superiors, are out in great force, and in almost every variety, and if any one wants *cage birds*, they can hardly do better than to select from some of the numerous specimens to be found at the present exhibition.

Some of the largest and finest turkeys, both wild and tame, and of all varieties of colors, and one crested, of which we never saw a specimen before; Wild geese, Bremen geese, African, Hong Kong, and Chinese geese; ducks of all hues, forms, and excellence; peacocks, guinea hens, grouse, and a brilliant display of pigeons and singing birds—all are to be seen in great perfection, and are well worthy the attention of every lover of domestic poultry.

Rabbits are also there representing various quarters of the world, of which the Madagascar and the Russian are the most attractive.

The show, at the time we write this article, is quite incomplete, as coops of fowls are continually arriving.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received several valuable Reports, &c., which we have not yet found time to examine. Among these are: Transactions of Essex County,

Mass., Agricultural Society, from John W. Proctor, Esq.; an Address before the same society, by Richard S. Fay, Esq.; Transactions of Berkshire (Mass.) Agricultural Society; Address of Chief Justice Black, before Somerset (N. J.) Agricultural Society; and that of Thomas Allen, Esq., before the Franklin (Mo.) Agricultural Society.

We would direct the special attention of our readers to the circular of the United States Agricultural Society, in another column.

We trust our New-York readers, and all others interested, will bear in mind the forthcoming meeting of the New-York State Agricultural Society, to be held in Albany, on the second Wednesday (11th) of February. The official announcement may be found in our advertising columns.

CHEMISTRY

FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHAPTER II.

Read over the last chapter again if you do not remember it fully.

16. We explained (4.) that in chalk there are three kinds of atoms, and in steel two kinds—iron and coal. In water there are two kinds; both of them different from water, and very different from each other. So, also, the air has two. Sugar contains three kinds of atoms or particles; wood, three; fat meat, two or more; lean meat, four or more; bones, as many as five or six; and, in short, nearly all the things we see (except the metals) are *compound bodies*—that is, they are made up of two or more different substances, just as a cake is made up of flour, water, sugar, eggs, &c., and is a *compound substance*. The chemist can take all these things to pieces and find what they are made of.

17. But there are substances which can not be thus separated. Iron, for example, can not be separated into two other substances. The chemist may work at it his life long, and unless he adds something else to it, it will still be only iron. Every smallest atom of it is an atom of iron still. So with the other pure metals, gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, &c. The same may be said of coal, sulphur, and phosphorous. These are called *simple bodies*; that is, there is simply one kind of atoms or particles in each of them. Brass and steel are not simple bodies, because a particle of steel is made up of an atom of iron with an atom of coal (carbon) and a particle of brass is made up of an atom of copper united with an atom of zinc or one of tin. Steel and brass are therefore *compound bodies*.

18. Of all the things we usually see around us we have as *simple bodies*, or those having one kind of atoms only, coal, sulphur, phosphorous, and the pure metals. There are some five others, but they are seldom seen. Let it be remembered, then, that every thing we see, the air, earth, water, rocks and stones, all flesh, all substances that grow—in short, all things we can think of, except coal, sulphur, phosphorous, and the metals—are *compound bodies*, and are composed

more than one kind of atoms. Will it not be interesting to examine these compound bodies and find out what they are made of? Well, we shall do this by and by.

19. We have now learned that all things we can think of are composed, or made up of a great number of little atoms, each one of which is much smaller than the smallest particle of dust that we can see. It is difficult for us to conceive how very small these atoms are. In a wall built of small round stones, we can readily think of the separate stones, because we can see each of them. So we can think of each grain of sand in a large sand-stone; but to think of each little grain of sand as being made up of ten thousand other still smaller grains or atoms, puzzles the mind. But we must fix it in our minds that it is so. We must also think the same of a piece of iron, wood, flesh, &c. It will, perhaps, be as well for us to think of these little atoms as all being little round bodies.

20. This paper is made up of myriads of little atoms, and perhaps there are a hundred thousand of them piled up upon each other to make a single thickness.

21. Look at the gold leaf that is used to gild the letters upon the back of a book. This leaf consists of a great number of little atoms placed side by side and upon each other, to make up the thickness of the gold leaf; and yet it will take five thousand of these gold leaves used in gilding to make one leaf as thick as this paper.

22. Take the smallest animal you can conceive of, and how small must be the little atoms that are piled up in regular order to make the eyes, mouth, lungs, blood-vessels, &c., of that little animal. Well, we know that there are animals so small, that many millions of them can live in a single drop of water, and yet have ample room to swim about without coming in contact with each other! They all have eyes, mouths, blood-vessels, &c., and some of them have a covering of little hairs. How small must be the atoms which are used to form these eyes, mouths, hairs, &c. Yet of such small atoms is the whole world made up! And, more than this, in every one of these bodies, except those mentioned in 18, there are at least two or three, or more, different kinds of little atoms.

23. In solid bodies, like iron, wood, &c., these atoms adhere or stick together. When we break or cut a solid body, we separate one mass of particles from another mass. The unknown power which causes these particles to cling together so strongly, we call *COHESION*, or *COHESIVE ATTRACTION*. In some bodies, like iron, it is very strong, and great force is required to overcome this cohesive attraction so as to separate the smallest mass of particles. This term, cohesive attraction, is generally used to describe the unknown force which holds together particles of the same kind; for example, it holds together a mass of particles of wood to form a stick, or a mass of particles of iron to form a rod.

24. There is another unknown power which causes different kinds of atoms to cling together. This we call *CHEMICAL AT-*

TRACTION. We stated in 4 that there are, in every little particle of chalk, three kinds of atoms entirely different from each other. It is *CHEMICAL ATTRACTION* that causes these different atoms to unite together to form the little particle of chalk; and then *cohesive attraction* causes the little particles of chalk to adhere together to form a larger mass. Now remember, that in every compound body you see, there are two forces acting to keep the little atoms together in a solid mass. First, chemical attraction unites together two or more different kinds of atoms, to form a very small particle of the perfect substance; and then cohesive attraction holds together the little particles thus formed, so that they make up a larger mass.

Chemical attraction is also called *AFFINITY*, and we shall find, as we go on, that this lies at the foundation of all chemical action.

25. We have just seen that cohesive attraction, when strong, keeps the particles so firmly together that they constitute a solid body. Sometimes this force is so weak that the particles can be moved about among themselves; as, for example, in a mass of sand or shot. Water is very much like lead in the form of small shot. We put our hand in and move the particles about easily. There is little cohesion between the shot or between the particles of water. We can pour either of them in a stream from one vessel into another. The difference between the two is, that the separate particles of water are infinitely smaller than the smallest shot we can make. Now, there are many substances the particles of which can be moved among themselves, such as quicksilver, water, milk, molasses, oils, air, gases, &c. These are all called *FLUIDS*, or flowing bodies.

26. When the particles are comparatively near each other, so as to form a visible mass like water, milk, &c., they are called *LIQUIDS*; and when the small particles are comparatively distant from each other, as they are in the air, they are then called *GASES*.

27. We then see that when cohesion is strong we have *solids*, when it is quite weak we have *liquids*, and when there is no cohesion we have *gases*. We learned from 11 that heat would destroy cohesion; that heating solid ice changed it to liquid water; and that still more heat changed it to vapor or gas.

Now study over both chapters, until you can hold in your mind all that has been written, and until you can think of all the bodies you see, just as they have been described. The further you advance the more easily understood and the more interesting will the subject become. We feel quite sure that if you will master thoroughly the first few chapters, you will afterwards seldom need urging to study every line carefully.

TEMPERANCE ON RAILWAYS.—The superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad—D. C. McCallum—has adopted a policy respecting the sale of ardent spirits, in all the depots along the line, which will meet the commendation of all good and sensible men. This is no less than a prohibition to sell in-

toxicating liquors in any shape. We hope other railroads will follow this excellent example.

SOMERSET COUNTY (N. J.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By invitation we attended the annual meeting of this young but flourishing society, which was held at Somerville, on Wednesday of last week. The society was first organized May, 1853, and now numbers near 500 members. In October last a very successful exhibition was held at Somerville, the proceeds of which, together with the membership fees, paid some \$800 in premiums, and leaves a considerable fund on hand, which is to be in part devoted to procuring a suitable tent for future exhibition. A few determined men, among whom were the retiring President I. R. Cornell, the Secretary J. H. Frasee, and others, assumed the responsibility of paying the expenses and premiums of the exhibition, while there was as yet scarcely anything in the treasury.

During the past summer, the society held an exhibition for trial of mowers, and a subsequent one for reapers, reports of which have been before published.

The meeting in the forenoon of last Wednesday was advertised to be for business matters only, yet the attendance of farmers was nearly fifty—a larger number than we remember to have seen together, elsewhere, on a similar occasion. This speaks well for the interest manifested, and for future success. Provision was made for procuring an act of incorporation; and a number of delegates were appointed to attend the meeting at Trenton, on the 25th inst., for organizing a State society.

The President, Mr. I. R. Cornell, proposed to carry out his views of democracy by declining to be a candidate for reelection. The following officers were chosen for the present year:

J. V. D. Vredenburg, President.

J. Hatfield Frasee, Secretary.

H. M. Gaston, Treasurer.

An Executive Committee, of seven, and a Vice President, for each town, were also chosen. We did not procure their names.

In the afternoon a large number of farmers assembled, and after closing up a little unfinished business of the morning, they listened to an hour's address, from Mr. Judd of the *American Agriculturist*, upon the importance of animal and vegetable home-produced manures; the inefficiency of chemistry in the present state of that science to decide the exact wants of the soil; the necessity of accurate experiments upon characteristic soils, made under the immediate direction of competent committees appointed by agricultural associations; the value of poultry, both as a profitable article for market and especially as producing a most excellent home-guano, &c.

Dr. Ditchell, of the State Geological Survey, followed with interesting remarks upon the progress of that survey, and its importance to the agricultural interests of the State. He gave several illustrations of the results already arrived at in ascertaining the loca-

tion of marl beds, lime strata, &c. Lieut. Viele, who is also engaged in the Topographical department of the same survey, was expected to speak upon the occasion, but owing to the detention of the cars he arrived too late to participate in the discussions.

We spent some hours in conversation with these gentlemen, and warmly recommend their enterprise to the attention and efficient support of the State Legislature now in session. Every dollar appropriated to this survey will be returned a hundred fold by developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the State.

CONNECTICUT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held in Hartford on the 3d instant. The Treasurer's report showed a most flourishing state of things in this important department, one which must be particularly gratifying to the active officers, who have labored so energetically and faithfully to get the society under successful headway. The receipts for the past year have been \$12,743 20; the expenditures \$7,504 77. Of the balance, \$4,900 is put on interest, and \$338 43 reserved for contingencies.

We are glad to recognize among the re-elected officers the Corresponding Secretary, Henry A. Dyer, Esq., who has contributed more than any other to place the society in its present flourishing condition.

The next exhibition is to be held at Hartford. The following officers are chosen for the present year:

President—Sam'l H. Huntington, of Hartford.

Vice Presidents—Charles H. Pond, of Milford, and Nathaniel B. Smith, of Woodbury.

Corresponding Secretary—Henry A. Dyer, of Brooklyn.

Recording Secretary—John A. Porter, of New-Haven.

Treasurer—John A. Porter, of N. Haven.

COUNTY DIRECTORS.

Hartford County—Frederick H. North, of Berlin.

New-Haven County—Elias B. Bishop, of North-Haven.

Fairfield County—Eliakim Hough, of East Bridgeport.

Litchfield County—Theodore J. Gold, of Cornwall.

New-London County—Erastus Williams, of Norwich.

Middlesex County—Brainerd Montague, of Middletown.

Windham County—Henry Hammond, of Killingly.

Tolland County—R. B. Chamberlin, of Coventry.

THE MISSISSIPPI SPANNED.—The Minneapolis suspension bridge across the Mississippi river, above the falls of St. Anthony, has at length been completed, and the waters of the mighty river are spanned for the first time by a structure of iron and wood. The last floor beam of the bridge was laid upon the 5th ult., and the occasion was one of pride and rejoicing to the inhabitants on the different banks of the stream. The dimensions of the bridge are as follows: The length of span

is 620 feet; vertical deflection of cables, 47 feet, which are four in number, and each composed of 500 strands of No. 10 charcoal-iron wire. The width of the platform, inside of parapets, is 17 feet; distance between suspending rods, 3 feet 9 inches.

Scientific American.

FLOUR ARITHMETIC.

It is estimated that in London there was consumed last year 827,527,000—eight hundred and twenty-seven millions, five hundred and twenty-seven thousand pounds of flour. We will give a calculation or two and let the boy readers of the *American Agriculturist* carry on the figures. It will exercise them in arithmetic. A barrel holds 196 pounds of flour. This flour would fill 4,222,076 barrels—more than four millions. Put these barrels on carts—eight barrels to a cart—and there would be 527,759 cart loads. Allow these carts with the horses to occupy 25 feet each, and they would form a row of teams reaching 2,500 miles, or farther than from New-York to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. A long row of teams that. If the barrels were set side by side, each barrel occupying three feet, the row would extend two thousand four hundred miles! or from New-York almost to California; or they would nearly form two rows reaching from New-York to New-Orleans.

One pound of flour makes one and a half pounds of bread, and, as in 1850, the population of this country was 23,191,876, the flour consumed in one year in London would make about 54 pounds of bread, or six very large loaves for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The population of the world is estimated at one billion. The flour consumed in London in one year would give nearly one and a quarter pounds of bread to every human being on the globe. See if these figures are correct.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Third Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society will be held at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, February 28, 1855. Business of importance will come before the meeting. A new election of Officers is to be made, in which it is desirable that every State and Territory should be represented. Lectures and interesting Discussions are expected on subjects pertaining to the objects of the Association, by distinguished scientific and practical agriculturists.

The various Agricultural Societies of the country are respectfully requested to send delegates to this meeting; and all gentlemen who are interested in the welfare of American agriculture, who would promote a more cordial spirit of intercourse between the different sections of our land, and who would elevate this most important pursuit to a position of greater usefulness and honor, are also invited to be present on this occasion. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Pres.

W. S. KING, Secretary.

Virtuous persons are by all good men openly revered, and even silently by the bad, so much do the beams of virtue dazzle even unwilling eyes.

PAPER MAKING IN CALIFORNIA.

WITH a desire to aid in the advancement of home manufactures, we publish the following article on the subject of manufacturing paper in California. It is furnished by Mr. D. P. Tallmadge, to the Empire County Argus, and we learn that the writer was for a long time an extensive manufacturer of paper in New-York. He says:

"The tule of this State is supposed to resemble the Papyrus, from which it is said paper was originally made, and that, therefore, our two million acres of tule lands will furnish an excellent stock of raw material for paper. There may be a resemblance, and indeed the tule may be as good, and must be twenty per cent better than the papyrus itself, in order to furnish a profitable material for the manufacture of white paper. No papyrus ever grew equal to linen or cotton rags for the production of paper, such as is now required in market. If the reading world would be satisfied with newspapers and books printed on paper of a yellowish or grayish color, instead of pure white, paper could be produced at much cheaper rates than at present. The difficulty is not in making paper out of straw, or tule, but in bringing the paper to the required standard of whiteness. The cost of bleaching these articles is fearful in the eyes of a manufacturer, when compared with the cost of whitening domestic rags, or cordage, by any process now generally understood by paper makers.

"We have in our time tried many experiments in making paper from straw and other material, and never yet found anything equal to a linen rag. We have examined the tule, and believe that an article of paper can be made from it equal if not superior to straw paper, and combined with linen and cotton, the tule may form a valuable ingredient; but the manufacturer of paper encounters many difficulties in producing a good quality of paper from the stock now generally used, and these difficulties are greatly increased when resort is made to other vegetable fiber.

"Of the manufacture of paper in this State we have to say, that if a suitable location near San Francisco, could be found, the business might be made profitable. Perfectly clear water is absolutely necessary. We hope to see the experiment made on a larger scale, a one-horse power concern will never succeed. The market here is ample for several large mills, and coarse paper can be manufactured profitably beyond a doubt; and if the tule will make a good and white paper, we can from this source supply the world."

California Farmer.

UNHEALTHY PLASTERING.—A communication in the New-York Journal of Commerce asserts that the hair used in plaster for new houses is, very frequently, so dirty as to emit unpleasant effluvia, which is quite sickening, and calculated to keep a room unhealthy for years afterwards. The writer says:

"Hair used for mixing in mortar should be thoroughly washed—re-washed, and dried, and thus deprived of the putrid matter that often adheres to it. The lime in mortar is not sufficient to cleanse the hair. It will generate an unpleasant sickly effluvia whenever the room is heated, until, after a long time, the mortar is converted into nitrate of lime, or so much of it as is mixed with the animal matter, incorporated in the mortar."

DEATH OF MR. SIGOURNEY.—Mr. Charles Sigourney, the husband of Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess, and an old and highly respected merchant of Hartford, died in that city on Saturday afternoon, very suddenly, of apoplexy.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

JULIA ANN.

Away down on the meadow green,
And 'neath the walnut tree,
'Twas there I sat with Julia Ann,
And Julia Ann with me.

Around her brow a merry wreath
Of laughing cowslips ran,
And in her lap were tender leaves
With which she made a fan.

My beating heart I could not still—
It fluttered all the while;
For now and then my Julia dear
Would raise her eyes and smile.

And oh! it was too much for me;
I thought it not amiss;
And threw my arms round Julia Ann,
And gave the girl a kiss!

And then how happy had I been
To get a kiss for that;
But oh! the cruel, ugly girl
Returned it with a spat!
And laid my dreams of happiness,
All in a moment—flat!

"CHEWING" IN CHURCH

The following lines are posted up in a church
in Worcester, Mass. They would not be out of
place in other latitudes:

"Ye chewers of the 'noxious weed
Which grows on earth's most cursed sod,
Be pleased to clean your filthy mouths
Outside the sacred house of God.
Throw out your 'plug' and 'Cavendish,'
Your 'tail,' your 'twist,' and 'honey-dew,'
And not presume to spit upon
The pulpit, aisle, or in the pew."

PUNCH SAYS:

Most people that we meet with, call
The seat of war Sebastopol;
But that's not right, say some pe-ople;
You should pronounce it Sebastople.

The Postmaster at Charleston, upon leaving
office adopts the following complimentary address
to the President:

I have mailed my last letter, my duties are o'er,
I've been turned out of office—am P. M. no more.
The why and the wherefore you need not inquire;
I voted for Scott—Pierce bids me retire.

"No enemies to punish—no friends to reward,"
From the lips of the Gen'l not long since we heard;
Yet others with me who have shared in the rout,
Can tell by experience how well he "turns out!"

SQUIRE S—recently aspired to represent
this place in the next Legislature, and in
hopes of obtaining the nomination, he seized
all favorable opportunities to address the
million. A few nights since there was a
caucus at the school house, when Squire
J— delivered one of his flowery speeches,
which terminated somewhat as follows:

"I say, fellow citizens, that the inalien-
able rights of man are paramount and cata-
mount to all others, and he who can not put
his hand on his heart, and thank God that
nothing is ranking within, deserves to lie in
a bed—in a bed—I say, gentlemen, he de-
serves to lie in a bed, in a bed—"

"With cracker crumbs in it," shouted out
the shrill voice of a person anxious to round
the period. The laugh was tremendous, and
it is doubtful if the Squire gets the nomina-
tion. It is supposed that the cracker crumb
man is the father of a small family, and has
experienced the delights of such a bed.

DOESTICK'S PATENT MEDICINE

CONGRATULATE me—my fortune is made—
I am immortalized, and I've done it myself.
I have gone into the patent medicine business
My name will be handed down to posterity
as that of a universal benefactor.

Bought a gallon of tar, a cake of beeswax,
and a firkin of lard, and in twenty-one hours
I presented to the world the first batch of
"Doesticks' Patent Self-Acting Four-Horse
Power Balsam," designed to cure all dis-
eases of mind, body, or estate, to give
strength to the weak, money to the poor,
bread and butter to the hungry, boots to the
barefeet, decency to blackguards, and com-
mon sense to the Know Nothings. It acts
physically morally, mentally, psychological-
ly and geologically, and it is intended to
make our sublunary sphere a blissful para-
dise, to which heaven itself will be but a
side-show.

I have not yet brought it to absolute per-
fection, but even now it acts with immense
force, as you will perceive by the accom-
panying testimonials and records of my own
individual experience. You will observe
that I have not resorted to the usual manner
of preparing certificates; which is to be cer-
tain that all those intended for eastern circu-
lation shall seem to come from some for-
merly unheard-of place in the West, while
those sent to the West shall be dated at some
place forty miles east of sun-rise. But I
send to you, as representing the Western
country, a certificate from an Oregon farmer:

"Dear Sir: The land composing my farm
has hitherto been so poor that a Scotchman
couldn't get his living off it, and so stony
that we had to slice our potatoes, and plant
them edgeways; but hearing of your bal-
sam, I put some on a corner of a ten acre
lot, surrounded by a rail fence, and in the
morning I found the rocks had entirely dis-
appeared, a neat stone wall encircled the
field, and the rails were split into ovenwood,
and piled up symmetrically in my back yard.
Put half an ounce in the middle of a huckle-
bury swamp; in two days it was cleared off,
planted with corn and pumpkins, and had a
row of peach-trees in full bloom through the
middle. As an evidence of its tremendous
strength, I would state that it drew a strik-
ing likeness of my eldest daughter—drew
my youngest boy out a mill pond—drew a blis-
ter all over his stomach—drew a load of po-
tatoes four miles to market, and eventually
drew a prize of ninety-seven dollars in the
State lottery. And the effect upon the in-
habitants hereabout has been so wonderful,
that they have opened their eyes to the good
of the country, and are determined to vote
for a Governor who is opposed to frosts in
the middle of June, and who will make a
positive law against freshets, hail storms,
and the seventeen-year locusts."

Two Irishmen were in prison, one for steal-
ing a cow, and the other for stealing a watch:

"Mike," said the cow stealer, one day,
"what o'clock is it?"

"Faix, Pat, I haven't my watch handy,
but I think its about milking time."

"Well, sir, what does h-a-i-r spell?"

Boy—"I don't know."

"What have you got on your head?"

Boy—(scratching)—"I guess it's a mus-
keeter bite."

A young lady explained to a printer, the
other day, the distinction between printing
and publishing, and at the conclusion of her
remarks, by way of illustration, she said,
"You may print a kiss on my cheek but you
must not publish it."

SIGNS OF RAIN.

The noted Dr. Jenner thus recapitulates the
"infallible signs" of a coming storm:

The hollow wind begins to blow,
The clouds look black, the grass is low;
The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed;
The moon in halos hung her head;
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
For, see, a rainbow spans the sky.
The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel.
Hark! how the chairs and tables crack!
Old Betty's joints are on the rack!
Her corns with shooting pains torment her,
And to her bed untimely sent her.
Loud quack the ducks, the sea-fowl cry,
The distant hills are looking nigh.
How restless are the snorting swine;
The busy flies disturb the kine.
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
The cricket, too, how sharp he sings!
Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
The smoke from chimneys right ascends,
Then spreading back, to earth it bends.
The wind unsteady veers around,
Or settling in the east is found.
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
And nimbly catch the incautious flies.
The glow-worms numerous, clear and bright,
Illumed the dewey dell last night;
At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green.
The whirling wind the dust obeys,
And in the rapid eddy plays.
The frog has changed his yellow vest,
And in a russet coat is dressed;
The sky is green, the air is still,
The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
The dog, so altered in his taste,
Quits mutton bones on grass to feast.
Behold the rooks how odd their flight;
They imitate the gliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall,
As if they felt the piercing ball;
The tender colts on back do lie,
Nor heed the traveler passing by;
In fiery red the sun doth rise,
Then wades thro' clouds to mount the skies.
"Twill surely rain, I see't with sorrow—
Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow."

Parson Millton was never lukewarm. He
always went into his sermon with a rush,
with a zest, a zeal, a gusto, and sometimes
with a "whirlwind of passion," a perfect
hurricane of action, accompanied by a thun-
der-storm of words. One day this queer
apostle was engaged in doing up his doc-
trines brown, "hitting," occasionally, the
socinians, arminians, antinomians and Hop-
kintonians big "licks," and showing the op-
ponents in general to the Presbytery, no
quarter whatsoever—when, in one of his im-
mense flourishes, he hit the big bible a thump
—and over went the huge volume from the
desk, slap bang! down upon the bald and
reverend head of one of the deacons! The
excited parson "pulled up" short, in his har-
angue—peeped over the cushion down among
the living pillars of the church, and seeing
the elder rubbing his pate, screamed forth in
one of his unearthly yells—"Did it hurt ye,
deacon?" [Knickerbocker.

A SPEAKER'S POWER.—In the course of a
late lecture, Mr. Chapin, among other things
of the present day which he was subjecting
to a playful but withering irony, he spoke of
the "bonnets which are never able to keep
pace with their wearers." It was amusing
to notice that on the instant, nine-tenth of
the ladies present involuntarily grasped the
front of their bonnets with both hands and
gave them a twitch forward—a useless effort,
however, for the milliners had made them so
they would not come. [Chicago Paper.

A SCHOOL INCIDENT.

In my early years, I attended the public schools in Roxbury, Mass.; Dr. Nathaniel Prentice was our respected teacher; but his patience, at times, would get nearly exhausted by the infraction of the school-rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathful way he threatened to punish, with six blows of a heavy ferule, the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after, one of these detectors shouted—

"Master, John Zeigler is a whispering."

John was called up, and asked if it was a fact. (John by the way, was a favorite, both of the teacher and his school-mates.)

"Yes," answered John, "I was not aware what I was about. I was intent in working out a sum, and requested the one who sat next, to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule, which I wished to see."

The doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John he could not suffer him to escape the punishment and continued—

"I wish I could avoid it, but I can not, without a forfeiture of my word, and the consequent loss of my authority. I will," continued he "leave it to any three scholars you may choose, to say whether or not I omit the punishment."

John said he was agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S., T. D., and E. P. D. The doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, after consultation, as follows—

"The master's word must be kept inviolate. John must receive the threatened punishment of six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on volunteer proxies; and we, the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving the two blows each."

John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the doctor, and, with outstretched hand, exclaimed—

"Master, here is my hand; they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment."

The doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.

Credit lost.

"OUR BECKY DOES!"—A young damsel who is engaged, and will shortly be united to a gallant son of Neptune, lately visited the Mariner's Church. During the sermon, the parson discoursed eloquently and with much earnestness of the dangers and temptation of the sailor. He concluded by asking the following: "Is there any one who thinks anything of him who wears a tarpaulin hat and blue jacket, or a pair of trousers made of duck? In short, is there one who cares aught for a poor sailor?" A little girl, sister of the damsel, jumped up, and looking archly at her sister, said, loud enough for every one to hear, "Yes, sir; our Beckey does!"

MORE SUCH BIRDS NEEDED.—A Buffalo paper relates an extraordinary anecdote as follows: "A friend of ours has had for a long time a very superior canary bird which has been celebrated for its excellence as a songster, and for which he has been offered large sums of money. About three weeks ago our friend being awakened from a 'nap' by its voice, rose and hastily exclaimed, 'D—n that bird.' The bird, then at the height of its song, suddenly ceased its note, and from that time to the present has never warbled or even chirped, but has maintained an unbroken silence. What philosophy of instinct or of mutual affection between man and his pets can account for this?"

A BLIND GIRL FEELING FOR A SUNBEAM.

THE sun has just burst out through the clouds, and a heavy golden beam come in at our window. How bright and cheerful! It comes in so silently, yet it speaks to the heart. Thank a kind God for sunshine! Ages on ages it has illuminated and gladdened a world, yet we hardly think of the great fountain of light and beauty. Writing of sunshine brings to mind a touching incident which came under our observation as we were traveling in the cars. Opposite us was seated a family of four, consisting of a man and his wife, and two children—boy and girl—twins, and totally blind. Two lovelier children we never saw. The family were from the south. A southern sun had given each cheek a rich olive complexion, relieved by a beautiful bloom upon the children's countenances. The boy was lightly built, had finely chiseled features, and hair of a dark brown, clustering in rich curls around his neck. The girl was yet more slender, and fragile as a leaf, and of the most spiritualized beauty. Her habit was dark. Her hair was black as night, its heavy, glossy tresses confined by a golden band which glittered brightly upon the dark background. They both seemed happy, conversing with an intelligence beyond their years. The train stopped for a moment upon the route. The windows were all raised, and the children leaning out as if to see. The little girl heaved a long sigh, and then leaned back in the seat, exclaiming, "O, mother, I can not see anything." A tear trembled in her eye, and her voice was so sad and low, that it went to the heart of every passenger who heard the beautiful and unfortunate creature. "Neither can I see, Bell; but I know everything is beautiful," said her brother, as the light winds lifted the thin lock. "You're beautiful, are you not, Bell?" Just then a flood of sunshine gushed from the white clouds in the west like a flash, and fell full and warm upon the cheek of the sad girl; and upon the tears in her eyes.

Quick as thought she put up her hand, and attempted to grasp the golden pencils that were playing through her thick braids upon her neck and cheek. Eagerly she shut her hand upon vacancy, and a shadow fell upon her countenance as she failed to touch the sunshine. "Mother, I can not feel it; has it fled out of the window?" "What, Bell?" "The sunshine, mother. It touched my cheek, but I can not touch that." The mother's eyes swam in tears, as did those of nearly all in the car. A blind girl feeling for a sunbeam upon her cheek! That beam was radiant with beauty, yet she could not behold it. It gleamed upon a world, but all was night to her. Its silver bursting in the east, or its golden fading in the west, followed as day followed day; but it burst not upon her vision nor faded at decline of day. It glowed in the sky, upon forest and field, and lake and river; but not in the blue orbs of the sightless girl. By a singular coincidence, the boy tried to feel of the breeze that came cool upon the cheek as the cars sped swiftly on. The breeze swept over the yellow fields and meadows, and still waters, and coquetted with the locks of the blind boy; but its footsteps were unseen by him. We involuntarily thanked God that we could look upon the beautiful world He has made, and dropped a tear for the hapless children, who must grope their way to the grave through a long night. But the light of bliss will burst upon them. Long shall we remember the two blind children.

[Baltimore Despatch.

Any one may do a casual act of good nature; but a continuation of them shows it a part of the temperament.

[Sterne.

CHILDREN.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that children love the parents less who maintain a proper authority over them. On the contrary, they respect them more. It is a cruel and unnatural selfishness that indulges children in a foolish and hurtful way. Parents are guides and counsellors to their children. As a guide in a foreign land, they undertake to pilot them safely through the shoals and quicksands of inexperience. If the guide allows his followers all the liberty they please; if, because they dislike the constraint of the narrow path of safety, he allows them to stray into holes and precipices that destroy them, to slake their thirst in brooks that poison them, to loiter in woods full of wild beasts or deadly herbs, can he be called a sure guide? And is it not the same with our children? They are as yet only in the preface, or, as it were, in the first chapter of the book of life. We have nearly finished it, or are far advanced. We must open the pages for these younger minds. If children see that their parents act from principle—that they do not find fault without reason—that they do not punish because personal offense is taken, but because the thing in itself is wrong—if they see that while they are resolutely but affectionately refused what is not good for them, there is a willingness to oblige them in all innocent matters—they will soon appreciate such conduct. If no attention is paid to rational wishes—if no allowance is made for youthful spirits—if they are dealt with in a hard and unsympathizing manner—the proud spirit will rebel, and the meek spirit be broken. Our stooping to amuse them, our condescending to make ourselves one in their plays and pleasures at suitable times, will lead them to know that it is not because we will not, but because we can not attend to them, that at other times we refuse to do so. A pert or improper way of speaking ought never to be allowed. Clever children are very apt to be pert, and, if too much admired for it, and laughed at, become eccentric and disagreeable. It is often very difficult to check our own amusements, but their future welfare should be regarded more than our present entertainment. It should never be forgotten that they are tender plants committed to our fostering care—that every thoughtless word or careless neglect may destroy a germ of immortality—that foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child—and that we must ever, like watchful husbands, be on our guard against it. It is indeed little that we can do in our own strength, but if we are conscientious performers of our part—if we earnestly commend them in faith and prayer to the fostering care of their Father in Heaven—to the tender love of Him, the Angel of whose presence goes before them, and who carries these lambs in his bosom—we may then go on our way rejoicing—for "He will never leave nor forsake those who trust in Him."

PLAUSIBLE REMEDY.—A gentleman in Alabama, in exerting himself one day, felt a sudden pain, and fearing his internal machinery had been thrown out of gear, sent for a negro on his plantation, who made some pretensions to medical skill, to prescribe for him. The negro, having investigated the case, prepared and administered a dose to his patient with the utmost confidence of a speedy cure. No relief being experienced, however, the gentleman sent for a physician, who, on arriving, inquired of the negro what medicine he had given his master. Bob promptly responded—"rosin and alum, sir!" "What did you give them for?" continued the doctor. "Why," replied Bob, "de alum to draw the parts togadder, and de rosin to sodder um." The patient eventually recovered.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED KNUCKLES AT THE TUB.—The New-York correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes: "The latest invention is a new washing machine now in operation at the Astor House. It is called the 'great knuckle.' In the card of the owner it is stated that this new machine 'is saving from ten to fifteen girls a day, in the wash-room of the Astor House.' A vial-washing man at the Crystal Palace offered a cup valued at \$50 to any person who could produce anything that would beat his. The 'great knuckle-washing machine' man will give a cup valued at \$500 to any one who will bring his machine to the Astor House and wash one dozen pieces while he is washing three dozen! He says that instead of using one pair of 'knuckles,' as Old Eve commenced with, his machine is a combination of from 200 to 1,500. Great are the merits of washing machines!"

WELL ANSWERED.—Uncle Bill Tidd was a drover from Vermont. Being exposed to all weather, his complexion suffered some; but at the best, he was none of the whitest. Stopping at a public house near Brighton, a man rich in this world's goods, but of notoriously bad character, thought as Uncle Bill came in, he would make him the butt of a joke. As the black face of the weather-beaten man appeared in the door-way, he exclaimed:

"Mercy on us, how dark it grows."

Uncle Bill, surveying him from head to foot, coolly replied—

"Yes, sir: your character and my complexion are enough to darken any room."

THEIR CONSCIENCES TROUBLED THEM.—An exchange paper says: "A man in a certain village, with whom we are acquainted, having had sanded sugar sold to him, inserted in the weekly paper the following:

"NOTICE.—I purchased of a grocer in this village a quantity of sugar, from which I obtained *One Pound of Sand*! If the rascal who cheated me will send to my address seven pounds of good sugar, (Scripture measure of restitution,) I will be satisfied; if not, I shall expose him."

On the following day nine seven pound packages of sugar were left at his residence from as many different dealers, each supposing himself to be the person intended!

A beautiful Turkish story is going the rounds, illustrative of fortune's freaks. A beggar asked alms of a rich man, and was harshly driven from the door. Soon the rich man lost his fortune, and being unable to support his wife, was divorced. She married again. Soon a beggar asked alms at the door. She was directed to supply him; the beggar proved to be her former husband, and the present husband, the former beggar.

A man with a moderate appetite dined at a hotel, and after eating the whole of a young pig, was asked if he would have some pudding. He said he didn't care much about pudding, but if they had another little hog he would be thankful for it.

JOHNNY—"Charlie, do you ever get licked much?"

CHARLIE—"No, sir-ee, I don't; I've got a grandmother."

A lady in Troy is said to be so full of sympathy, that every time her ducks take a bath in the mud-gutter, she dries their feet by the fire to keep them from catching cold.

We have seen half the men in a large congregation, hunting for their hats while their venerable pastor was solemnly and fervently pronouncing a blessing upon them.

Markets.

THE weather, with the exception of one day, has continued about as mild as last week. This is of no small importance to the poor and numerous unemployed of cities, as it saves them fuel and clothing.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 16, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

THE market, if anything, has been more dull for a few days past than formerly, owing to the late open weather which has brought in abundance of produce from sections adjoining the city. Prices, as yet, remain firm, but if this weather continues, there must be a falling off soon. Potatoes have varied but little, and there is but little prospect of an advance in prices before spring. It is true they have not run as high as last winter, into nearly \$1 per bbl.; but this year there is nearly that difference in the value of money. People could as well afford to pay \$4 per bbl. for potatoes last winter, as \$3 this.

We give, it will be seen, several distinct varieties, which will be well understood in sections where they are raised. The prices may be relied on as correct—being obtained from the largest dealers in Washington market—and being the actual wholesale prices given and received.

The figures on the left show the prices at which potatoes are bought from producers, while those on the right show the profits at which they are sold from the stand.

The potatoes that come into market are the New Jersey Mercers, being clearer in appearance and milder to the taste than others. The New-Jersey Carters, however, are nearly equal to them, being, when boiled, very dry and mealy. Western Mercers are dark colored and stronger to the taste, while the Nova Scotia are stronger still. The white Mercers are excellent potatoes in the spring, but in the fall, like the Long Red or Merinoes, they are too watery to be eaten. They have just begun to come into market. The Western Reds and Yellow Pink eyes are round and of inferior quality; they are very common at eating houses. The Long Reds are only to be eaten in the spring, or rather not to be eaten at all.

Of Virginia Sweetens there were none in market, having been frozen on the way. White Onions are very scarce and high. Cabbages the same.

Apples have undergone no variations since our last. Butter sustains the same prices, but is slower of sale. Eggs a little stiffer.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3.50 @ \$4.00 per bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3.25 @ \$3.75; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$3.37 @ \$3.75 per bbl.; New-Jersey Carters, \$3.75 @ \$4.00 per bbl.; Washington Co. Carters, \$3.75 @ \$4.00; June, \$3.25 @ \$3.50; Western Reds, \$2.62 @ \$3.00; White Pink Eyes, \$3.50; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$2.50 @ \$3.00; Long Reds, \$2.12 @ \$2.75; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes, none; Philadelphia, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; Turnips, Ruta Baga \$2.00 @ \$2.12; White, \$1.00 @ \$1.25; Onions, White, \$4.50; Red, \$2.25 @ \$2.75; Yellow, \$3.25; Cabbages, 75c @ \$1.25 per doz.; Beets, \$1.25 per bbl.; Carrots, \$1; Parsnips, \$1.25.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$2.50 @ \$3.00 per bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2.25 @ \$2.50.

Butter, Orange Co., 21 @ 24c. per lb.; Western, 15 @ 18c.; Eggs, 30 @ 31c. per doz.; Cheese, 10c. @ 11c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY January 17, 1855.

There is a scanty supply of cattle in market to-day, being only 854, a less number than we remember to have seen before. This deficiency, however, is merely temporary, being occasioned by the late troubles on the Erie Railroad, by which some 600 cattle have been detained on the way. There are, we understand, 450 laying by at Albany, having been too late for the market. As might be expected, there is an advance in the prices to-day, and livelier sales. Good animals, what few there are, sell readily at 11c. per lb., and, in a few instances, higher. Poor animals command a quick price, and flourish abundantly. If the animals continue to degrade, as they have done for a few weeks past, they will "leave not a wrack behind" by spring, or nothing but a "wrack."

We began to-day to take notes, but found so little worth of praise, that we submit the whole to general condemnation.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices: Superior quality beef is selling at 10c. @ 11c. per lb. A few extra 11c. Fair quality do. 9c. @ 10c. do. Inferior do. do. 8c. @ 9c. do. Beaves 8c. @ 11c. Cows and Calves 8c. @ 11c. Veals 4c. @ 6c. Sheep 25c. @ 50c. Lambs 15c. @ 50c. Swine 5c. @ 5c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.
A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beaves, 1067	854
Cows, 25	—
Veals, 160	—
Sheep and lambs, 1526	—
Swine, 1689	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beaves 250 Swine 1689
By the Harlem Railroad—Beaves 405 Veals 160 Cows 25 Sheep 250
By the Hudson River Railroad 250
By the Hudson River Steamboats —
New-York State furnished, 402; Pennsylvania, 64 Indiana, —; Kentucky, —; New-Jersey, —; Connecticut, 20; Ohio, 167.

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs	3076
Beaves	517
Veals	40
Cows and Calves	40

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:

400 Beef Cattle	8c. @ 10c.
56 Cows and Calves	\$25 @ \$60
5,600 Sheep	\$2 @ \$6 50.
60 Calves	4c. @ 7c.

The following sales were made at G'Brien's:

Beaves	265
Cows and Calves	65
Veals	32

SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, January 17, 1855.

There has been little change in the market since our last. The stock of late has much improved, and is in good demand. To-day the supply is not large.

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports sales of 670 sheep and lambs, sold during the past week for \$2,733 35, in the following lots and prices:

139 Sheep	\$579 60
132 Sheep and Lambs	367 00
100 Sheep	367 00
74 Sheep and Lambs	218 50
109 Sheep	408 75
64 Sheep	191 00
32 Sheep	165 50
10 Sheep	81 00
10 Sheep	55 00

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Flour and Meal.
State, common brands 8 62 @ 8 75
State, straight brands 8 75 @ —
State, favorite brands 8 67 @ —
Western, mixed do. 8 87 @ —
Michigan and Indiana, straight do. 9 25 @ 9 37 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands 9 50 @ —
Ohio, common to good brands 9 12 1/2 @ 9 37 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands — @ 9 62
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do. — @ 10 50
Genesee, fancy brands 9 50 @ 9 75
Genesee, extra brands 10 62 @ 11 50
Canada, (in bond,) 9 — @ 9 25
Brandywine 9 — @ 9 25
Georgetown 9 — @ 9 25
Petersburg City 9 25 @ —
Richmond Country — @ 9 25
Alexandria — @ 9 25
Baltimore, Howard-Street — @ 9 25
Rye Flour 6 50 @ —
Corn Meal, Jersey 4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine 4 75 @ —
Corn Meal, Brandywine — punch — @ 22 —

Grain.
Wheat, White Genesee — bush. 2 55 @ 2 60
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond, — @ 2 20
Wheat, Southern, White — 2 25 @ 2 —
Wheat, Ohio, White — 2 40 @ 2 32
Rye, Northern — 1 38 @ —
Corn, Round Yellow — 1 05 @ 1 06
Corn, Round White — @ 1 04
Corn, Southern White — @ 99
Corn, Southern Yellow — 98 @ 99
Corn, Southern Mixed — @ —
Corn, Western Mixed — 97 @ 98
Corn, Western Yellow — @ —

Barley	1 25 @	—
Oats, River and Canal	—	57
Oats, New-Jersey	—	57
Oats, Western	—	57
Peas, Black-Eyed	2 12 @	—
Provisions—		
Beef, Mess, Country	9 @	11
Beef, Mess, City	10 @	—
Beef, Mess, extra	16 @	—
Beef, Prime, Country	—	7
Beef, Prime, City	—	24
Beef, Prime Mess	12 25 @	—
Pork, Clear	14 @	—
Pork, Prime Mess	—	—
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels	10 @	—
Hams, Pickled	—	—
Shoulders, Pickled	—	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle	—	—
Beef, Smoked	—	—
Butter, Orange County	24 @	26
Cheese, fair to prime	9 @	10

Plaster Paris—		
Blue Nova Scotia	3 25 @	—
White Nova Scotia	3 @	12

Rice—		
Ordinary to fair	100 lb. 4 02 @	4 75
Good to prime	5 37 @	5 62

Salt—		
Turk's Island	1 bush. — @	52
St. Martin's	—	—
Liverpool, Ground	1 20 @	1 12
Liverpool, Fine	1 45 @	1 60
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	1 62 @	1 67

Sugar—		
St. Croix	—	—
New-Orleans	4 10 @	51
Cuba Muscovado	4 10 @	51
Porto Rico	5 @	61
Havana, White	7 10 @	71
Havana, Brown and Yellow	5 @	71
Manilla	5 10 @	51
Brazil, White	6 10 @	71
Brazil, Brown	5 @	51

Tallow—		
American, Prime	11 @	12

Lumber—		
Timber, White Pine	18 @	24
Timber, Oak	25 @	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	35 @	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine	18 @	32
YARD SELLING PRICES—		
Timber, Oak Scantling	17 50 @	20
Timber, or Frame, Erected	17 50 @	19 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked	20 @	25
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked	20 @	25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear	37 50 @	42 50

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SECOND WEDNESDAY (14th) FEBRUARY.

Premiums are offered on Farms, Drainage, Field Crops, Grain and Seeds, by sample of five bushels: Fat Cattle and Sheep; Dressed Meats, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Butter and Cheese. Apples, Peas, Grapes, &c.

A list of Premiums will be sent by the Secretary to those who desire to compete.

January 4th, 1855.

B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

71-72 N. 113

DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDRETTE, &c.
For sale by
70-77
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y.

FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano.
Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine
Plants may be purchased of
WM. LAWTON,
No 51 Wall-st., New-York.

GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish

C. B. DeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain

SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.
Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application.
C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.
70-71 N. 113

FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDRETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York City, \$150 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3 50; 3 barrels, \$5 00; 5 barrels, \$8 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854.

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDRETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN DANA.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS and DAIRYMEN.

DICKEY'S PATENT CORN DRILL

BUTTER WORKER.

This Corn Drill was Patented in 1849, and, after six years' trial, by hundreds of farmers, there has been scarcely an instance in which it has not given entire satisfaction. The advantages of this DRILL over all others, are:

1. Certainty and regularity of operation.
2. It is so constructed that the dropping part is always under the eye of the operator.
3. The motion and all parts that are likely to wear being made of iron, renders them durable, and with care will last a lifetime.
4. The facility with which it can be altered to drop at different distances.
5. There are two Plates go with every Drill—a drill and a hill plate. The drill plate can be made to drop at 9, 12, and 14 inches distant, and the hill plate will drop 3 or 4 grains in a place, every 2 feet, 2 1/2 feet, or 3 feet, as desired, and can be changed in a moment to drop either of the above distances. It can also be regulated to put the corn into the ground any required depth. A man and horse can drop and cover, with one of these machines, from eight to ten acres per day.

E. J. DICKEY'S PATENT BUTTER WORKER.

This is really a great labor-saving Machine, and which is warranted to work one hundred pounds of butter perfectly dry in fifteen minutes, and with entire ease to the operator; thus relieving the dairymaid of the most arduous and difficult part of her labor.

The advantages of this Machine are:

1. The rapidity with which it operates, and the perfect manner in which it leaves the butter, as it takes out every particle of buttermilk.
2. The salt can be effectually incorporated with the butter at the same time as the operation is going on.
3. The butter is worked without ever putting the hands into it. There has been nearly one hundred of these machines put in operation the past season, and in no instance have they failed to give entire satisfaction. From numerous certificates I select the following:

Thornbury, Del. Co., October 2, 1854.
I have had E. J. Dickey's Patent Butter-worker in use about four months, and have found it to fully answer the purpose for which it was designed. We have never had butter too hard or too soft to interfere with its operations in thoroughly working in the salt and working out the buttermilk, in a shorter time and with less labor than any other machine that we have used or seen used.

Willowbrook Farm, Chester Co., Pa.
E. J. DICKEY—I am so well pleased with your Butter-worker, after testing it to my satisfaction, that I would not part with it for five times its cost, if I could not get another of the same kind.

August 30, 1854.
Orders for either of the above Machines addressed to E. J. DICKEY, Hopewell Cotton Works, Chester Co., Pa., will be promptly attended to. The Machines will be delivered at the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, or at the Columbia Railroad, free of charge.

70-71 N. 113
E. J. DICKEY.

FANCY FOWLS FOR SALE.—A variety

of pure bred Fowls, Asiatic, Spanish and Game Fowls, Sebright, Black African, Antwerp, and other Bantams.

B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

OSIER WILLOW, &c.—The subscriber

will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention.

Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

S. P. HOUGH
Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.

THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FER-

tilizers.—It is well known and now universally conceded, that for the greater number of crops the most valuable element in all kinds of organic and artificial fertilizers is the ammonia contained in them. The subscriber has, on this account, undertaken extensive arrangements for manufacturing subjects of ammonia from the gas works in and about New-York City. The greater part of this is used in preparing his SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia which will be furnished packed in quantities to suit purchasers at \$6 50 per hundred lbs. All orders promptly filled.

60-78 N. 112. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show," held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book devoted to the registry of AMERICAN Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained, and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will assist its publication by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y. As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording-fee for each animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient, that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you a notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject.

L. F. A.
Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circulars, or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice.

THE AMERICAN PICK.

(17th VOLUME, 1855.)

This Illustrated Comic Weekly, published in the City of New-York, every Saturday, is about to commence its fourth year. It has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Beside its designs by the first artists, it contains witty Editorials of character, and will carry cheerfulness to the gloomiest fireside. Its variety renders it a favorite in every family.

It contains, each week, a large quantity of Tales, Stories, Anecdotes, Scenes and witicisms. The "Recollections of John C. Calhoun," by his Private Secretary, will be continued in the PICK until finished, and then a copy will be sent free to every subscriber whose name shall be upon our mail box. Each yearly subscriber to the PICK will receive the Double-sized Pictorial sheets for the Fourth of July and Christmas, without charge. Each of these Pictorial sheets contains over

200 SPENDID DESIGNS.

The subscription price to the PICK is \$1, cash in advance. Six copies for \$5. Thirteen copies for \$10.

Letters must be addressed to
JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE, Proprietor,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

68-1147

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—A

Course of Lectures for young farmers and others, commencing JANUARY 22, 1855, and continuing one month. Practical instruction in analysis will occupy the remainder of each day. Analyses of all kinds made and processes taught throughout the year. Address: PROF. JOHN A. PORTER, 68-71 N. 1145

DR. CLOUGH'S COLUMBIAN PILLS,

A safe, sure and cheap cathartic medicine, prepared from the freshest and purest Gums, Balsams, and vegetable extracts, and for all the purposes of a purgative and a reliable family Pill, its equal can not be found. Its use is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases, and should be kept by every family.

Observe a note for five mills on each Box, signed by WM. RENNIE, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.—C. H. Ring, A. B. & D. Sands, and C. V. Clickenrath & Co., Agents, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia; J. Wright & Co., New Orleans; Weeks & Potter, Boston; Little & Cole, San Francisco, California.

68-71 N. 1145

RASPBERRY PLANTS, of the PURE

RED ANTWERP stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The Plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand.

VALENTINE H. HALLOCK,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

P. S.—Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for postage. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

60-4f

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hoses, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 13½, 14½, 15½, 16½, 17½, 18½, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coupler, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS and WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW and STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS and MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.
BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scraper, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather-vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Fowl Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Out and Spurry.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Saintfoin, Alsake Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties, Winter Rye.

Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Fitches, Peas, Beans, Carrots, Parsnips, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

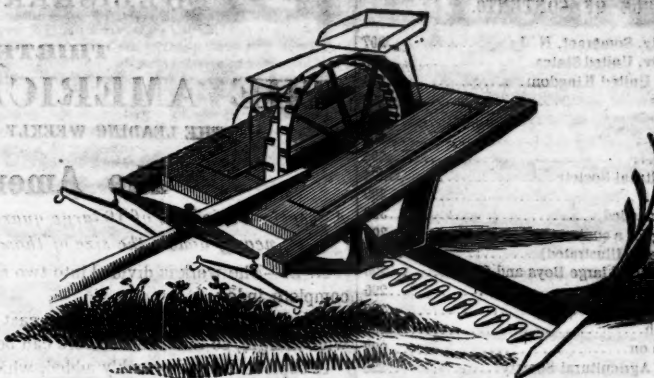
MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees and shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.
GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,
South Norwalk, Conn.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and no superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rapid motion, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line, and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st. New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED scattered over 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but says the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.
J. S. WRIGHT,
"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. [67-68]

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand 400 to 500 MULES, of all sizes. Among these are some of the choicest animals in the United States, 16 hands and over in height, and well proportioned.

Mules are almost the only working animals used in portions of the Southern States, the West India Islands, and Spanish possessions, where severe work and hard usage are allotted them, and under which horses would soon die. An equal advantage would follow their introduction among farmers and others, in the northern States. They are not only much harder than horses, but they will draw more in proportion to their weight; will endure a great deal more; live twice as long, and eat less; and the only dressing or currying they need, is a soft place to roll on. They are gentle, tractable, and easily managed; and nobody who has ever tried them will ever give them up for horses or oxen.

Call on, or address by letter, JAMES BUCKALEW, Jamesburg, New-Jersey.
Refer to Amos Chamberlain, Bull's Head, 24th-st., N. Y. [39]

MACHINE WORKS.—M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'s Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting Hangers, Pulleys, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

AGENTS—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st.; and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace.

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1848; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; in temper, extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter, WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck.

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS and SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equaled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

THRESHERS.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

One-Horse, Undershot . . . \$25
Two-Horse, do . . . \$30 to \$35
One-Horse, Overshot . . . \$28
Two-Horse, do . . . \$35 to \$38

Separators, which greatly facilitate cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill, \$7 to \$10.

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street, (near Maiden-lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders.

CHINESE PIGS—From pure bred Stock direct from China—very fine of their kind.
B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES, AT ANGERS, FRANCE.—Mr. Leroy begs to inform his numerous friends that he is now prepared to execute all orders for TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, STOCKS, &c., entrusted to his care.

His Trees, &c., are very fine this year, and his collection very complete. Orders should be sent at once, so as to secure the different kinds. The best care will be given to all orders, as usual. The Angers Quince Stocks have not succeeded well this year, and are scarce and high.

Orders should be, as usual, addressed to our agent in New-York, Mr. EDWARD BOSSANGE, No. 138 Pearl-st., who will give all the information desired, and mail, on application, free of charge, a detailed copy of my catalogue, with prices, in dollars and cents.

TREES and PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare varieties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 50 Cedar-st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—A person who has been engaged in Horticulture for the last twenty years, will shortly be disengaged, and desires a situation in an extensive Nursery, or in connection with a Horticultural or Agricultural Periodical. Can give satisfactory references as to ability, &c. Address S. Kingsessing, R. O. Philadelphia Co., Pa. Refer to A. B. Allen, Office of the American Agriculturist.

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Special Notices to Subscribers, Correspondents, &c.

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